

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871.

PRICE 3D.

PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

OUT of evil cometh good; at least, that should be the result. The illness of the Prince of Wales, which everybody deeply regrets, and the deaths of the Earl of Chesterfield and of the youthful Irish chieftain, "MacGillicuddy of the Reeks," which will also be generally regretted, all from the same disease—typhoid fever—are sore evils; but there will be consolation for them if they, by calling attention to the nature and causes of the disorder, induce some effort to be made for the prevention of typhoid visitations in future.

When a Prince suffers and an Earl dies from a particular disease, men are reminded of the fact, which they are apt to forget in the absence of such startling intimations, that millions of the people are every day exposed to the influences which produce that disorder, that thousands die from it, and that the sufferings and the deaths might both be prevented.

Now, what are the causes of enteric (or typhoid) fever and other diseases of a like kind? Chiefly foul air, impure water, and overcrowding—all of them clearly capable of

removal. Then why are they not removed? Chiefly, again, because of popular ignorance and the lack of proper machinery for preserving the public health. There is scarcely a city, town, or village in the three kingdoms in which known sanitary laws are not habitually and systematically violated; laws known, we mean, to men who have made a study of such matters, but which are as the inscriptions on the rocks of Nineveh to the bulk of the people, who have none to teach them to do right in this matter, and, if need be, hinder them from doing wrong. The construction of our



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARWICK CASTLE.



dwelling, especially those of the poor, and the making of proper provision for drainage and ventilation, in whose hands are they? Ordinarily in those of speculative builders, who neither understand nor care for the laws of health; whose only aim is to "run up" a tenement and get it off their hands to some unlucky purchaser or still more unlucky tenant, who may be ill or well, may live or die, for aught the speculative gentleman cares or is made to care. This is not well, and ought to be changed.

Some of our large cities—such as London—have been provided with admirable systems of main drainage; but house drainage is yet faulty in the extreme, and affairs are infinitely worse in small towns, where there is often no drainage at all. We publish in another column a description of the condition of Chipping Wycombe, which is truly a typical town. There are thousands of places in as bad or a worse condition. We know of one such ourselves: a town within twenty miles of London; a place of ancient name; once a Parliamentary, still a municipal, borough; which narrowly escaped, a few years ago, being made the seat of a bishopric. That town has practically no system of drainage, save into cesspools, some of which are actually dug underneath the parlour-floors, because, from lack of main drains and of unbuilt-upon ground, there is nowhere else to which the sewage can be conducted except into the soil on which the houses stand. Within the municipal borough there is a sanitary committee, the members of which do what they can to prevent nuisances from becoming too gross to be endured; what they can do, however, is but little compared to what is needed, and their jurisdiction is limited. The place has lately much increased in size; half the population, or nearly so, live beyond the borough boundary, and for them there is no sanitary authority whatever. Each man does as seemeth good in his own eyes: builds his house in utter disregard of sanitary law, or has it erected for him by a country builder as ignorant of sanitation as himself; digs a well and a cesspool side by side, so placed that the one must of necessity drain into the other; and then takes rents from poor people for the privilege of poisoning themselves by living under such conditions! There is a water company in the town, which furnishes a wholesome, if intermittent, supply of good water: but outside the borough not one house in twenty is so supplied. The rest depend upon wells situated as we have described, which, from their number, yield but a scanty supply of even such impure liquid as they contain. Specific cases are always both best understood and most easily appreciated, so let us give a particular example. One street in the extra-municipal part of the town contains about fifty houses, mostly cottages inhabited by the families of the better class of workmen, every tenement in which has been erected within the last three years; and only one of the lot is supplied with the company's water, all the rest drawing their supplies from wells, of which there are at least a dozen within a distance of two hundred yards. The quantity of water obtainable by each family is thus far too small, but its quality is more objectionable still. As for instance: one group of three cottages, containing some fifteen inhabitants, has a yard, measuring, perhaps, 50 ft. by 20 ft. In this yard there is a well for water, a "dumb well" for sewage, three cesspits, and a piggery, besides manure heaps, poultry sheds, &c. The well and the "dumb well" are within a few feet of each other. The former, being much the deeper of the two, acts as a drain from the latter, and the occupants of those cottages, for which five shillings per week each is charged, must, consequently, drink sewage water or none. That is a specimen of the whole district; and we ask, is it possible for people to be healthy under such circumstances?

The town of which we speak, like Chipping Wycombe, is, we repeat, a type of thousands of others; and it is not surprising, therefore, that typhus and enteric fever—indeed, the entire order of zymotic diseases, the produce of filth and impurity—should be so prominent, and so permanently domiciled, among us. Cholera, too, is likely to be added next summer to the ills we bear in consequence of our own stupidity and indifference, and woe betide the denizens of poor and foul neighbourhoods then. Local authorities—such as vestries and so forth—ought to see to these things; but they don't, and will not; so where are we to look for a remedy? To Mr. Stansfeld and the department over which he presides pertains the duty, and we hope they will perform it with promptitude and vigour now that persons in eminent positions are suffering, and have died, by reason of neglect in this matter. An army of Government inspectors of nuisances should be sent out all over the country to spy out its foul places and compel the application of remedies. Local inspectors are next to useless; they do not, or cannot, effectually perform their duties. They are the friends and neighbours of the owners of pest-houses; perhaps they own such places themselves; their appointment rests with the very parties upon whom they should act as a check; and winking hard at abuses is the natural result. Government inspectors would be free from such influences, and might be pretty safely relied upon to do their duty irrespective of fear or favour. But are such officers, properly qualified for the work, available in sufficient numbers? The Government Poor-Law Inspectors, as a rule, are competent and intelligent men; but they are too few in number for this new labour in addition to their present duties. The men of the corps of Royal Engineers, however, could, with a little special training, furnish the health-army required; and in these piping times of peace, when their services are not required in combating foreign foes, the gallant Engineers could not be better employed than in routing our internal foes—filth and its

concomitants, disease and death. We commend this suggestion to all whom it may concern—Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Cardwell, and F.M. his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

FOOD FOR THE MILLION.

ANOTHER matter of the utmost importance to the health, as well as the comfort, of the people is a sufficient supply of wholesome, nutritive food, obtainable at a reasonable cost. It may be taken for granted that, from the nature of our climate and the habits of our people (resulting from climatic influences), a moderate daily portion of animal food is necessary for health; but it is certain that, under present circumstances, that moderate daily portion cannot be procured by millions of hard-working persons through the ordinary channel—the respectable butcher's shop. Prices are too high. The consequence usually is that the poorer classes resort to other channels and obtain what is not wholesome, while many have to go without altogether. And yet there is really no necessity for either course. Wholesome, nutritive, palatable, and cheap animal food can be procured in London in abundance at this moment, if people will only abandon silly prejudices and take the good the colonies provide them. Australian cooked meat, free from bone, is purchasable in plenty at from sixpence to eightpence per pound, according to quantity taken—that is, whether in four-pound or six-pound tins. We repeat that this meat is *cooked and free from bone*; which means that it is really just about one third the price of meat bought at the butcher's shop. Think of that, fathers and mothers of families, and rejoice! But, as we have said, there are prejudices against it, and, as might perhaps be expected, these prejudices are strongest among the poorest and most ignorant. Let those in better circumstances, and more competent to judge, make an effort, by precept and example, to dispel these prejudices, and we have no doubt they will soon succeed. For our own part, we have made trial both of beef and mutton, and from various manufactories, and we can honestly say, "We have found it answer, Sir, and so may you." The meats supplied by the several companies in the colonies, and there are many of them, vary somewhat in quality and toothsome-ness; but all are emphatically good, wholesome, and palatable; and we have no hesitation in declaring that those who turn up their noses at "such stuff," as servants and even paupers are said to do, deserve to be hungry, and to hunger unpitied. The meat, moreover, can be served in a variety of ways, both cold and hot; and for information as to the most desirable of these we refer our readers to a little book written by Dr. James Bird, author of "The Gastric Regions and the Victualling Department," and published by Hardwicke, of Piccadilly. This tract contains the results of many experiments, and is an exceedingly useful household guide. We strongly advise housewives who find a difficulty in making both ends meet to procure a two-shilling tin of Australian boiled mutton, and, with Dr. Bird's book at hand, make a trial of what can be done with it. We are certain that they will be both surprised and delighted at the result.

While, however, the consumption of imported meat is to be encouraged, its home production ought not to be neglected, and a knowledge of the merits of the various cattle-feeding substances in use is of vast importance to the farmer and grazier. Exceedingly useful hints on this subject are given in a table just issued by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Westminster. In the centre of the table is a list of feeding substances, the respective flesh and fat producing qualities of which are shown by coloured projected lines on one side, and the manurial value of the residue by similar lines on the other. The farmer and cattle-feeder can thus see at a glance what description of food it is most desirable for him to use in order to manufacture flesh, to lay on fat, and to produce manure, as well as how the several substances can be most advantageously combined. The table, moreover, will make no bad neighbour for the parlour wall, where it could be conveniently consulted at any moment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WARWICK CASTLE.

WARWICK CASTLE, the grand old baronial mansion of the Earl of Warwick, at an early hour on Sunday morning, was the scene of a terrible and destructive conflagration. The castle is familiar to every tourist; and the rare pictures, the Gobelin tapestries, and the unique art-treasures which abounded in every apartment rendered it attractive alike to the artist and the antiquary. The fire was discovered about half-past one o'clock by the steward-room boy, Joseph Powers, and the footmen, William Everton and William Gregory. They slept in apartments in the basement of the castle, and were awake by a noise which they at first conjectured was caused by hail falling on the boot-hall, opposite to the room where they were sleeping. The rounds becoming louder, they then imagined some one must be attempting to break into the castle, and got up to see what really was the matter. They soon discovered that the building was on fire, and volumes of smoke were rolling out of Lady Warwick's apartments, which were on the second floor overlooking the river Avon. On entering her Ladyship's sitting-room they saw here a mass of flames. An alarm was raised, and messengers were dispatched to Leamington, Kenilworth, and Coventry for assistance. The Warwick Fire Brigade, under the direction of Captain Glover and Lieutenant Pritchard, was speedily on the spot, and the Leamington brigade arrived shortly after. The flames had, however, made such rapid progress that the destruction of the whole building seemed inevitable. The front part of the castle was inaccessible from its great height above the river, and consequently the burning structure could only be played upon from the courtyard, where there was only a supply of water to be obtained from a 3½-in. main. So quick was the progress of the flames that the whole east wing, between the grand entrance-hall and the domestic offices, adjoining Caesar and Guy's towers, was speedily gutted, and only the outer walls and the charred and smouldering rubbish remain. These apartments consisted, on the ground floor, of the waiting-room and library overlooking the courtyard, and the breakfast-room, his Lordship's room, and Lady Warwick's boudoir, looking out upon the river. On the second floor were the ladies'-maids' rooms, Lady Warwick's

bed-room and dressing-room, and Lord Warwick's dressing-room. These looked out upon the courtyard; and, overlooking the river, were the White Room, the Red Bed-room, and the Leather Bed-room and dressing-room. The furniture and contents of these apartments were almost entirely destroyed. The only things saved were a few of the most valuable pictures and some books, in spite of every exertion made, it being impossible to check the flames until the whole of this wing was completely destroyed. Meanwhile the fire was leaping across the grand staircase and attacking the hall, with its gorgeously carved Gothic roof, emblazoned with heraldic devices, its floor of Venetian marble, and its curious antique wainscoting hung round with armour, swords, and matchlocks. Here were Cromwell's battered helmet and the doublet in which Lord Brooke died at Lichfield. It also contained antiques and fossil antlers of the elk and deer, old statues, ancient tombs, and other curiosities. These have all perished. Along the richly-carved roof, executed in 1857 from designs by Mr. Poynter, the flames fast spread, and the panelled wooden walls proved equally inflammable. The magnificent apartment, 62 ft. by 40 ft., and 26 ft. in height, was soon a mass of flame. The roof, which was thickly covered with lead, fell in, and there remain only the bare blackened walls of one of the finest halls in the kingdom. A nursery and apartments over the entrance gateway, and also a dining-room by the side of the great hall, erected a few years ago by Lord Warwick, were also destroyed, but a portion of their contents were saved. The fire raged so fiercely at four o'clock that it was feared all the efforts of the firemen, which had been directed to cut it off from the rest of the apartments, would prove fruitless. Through the chinks between the massive doors separating the Great Hall and the Red Drawing-room the flames could be seen, and the stifling smoke forced its way through every aperture. Preparations were therefore made for the worst, by stripping this and the adjoining apartments of their costly and almost priceless treasures. The pictures by Rembrandt, Vandyke, and Rubens were borne carefully to a place of safety, and when every portable article of value was removed still further precautions were deemed necessary. The gilt drawing-room, the state bed-room, and the state dressing-room were also cleared of their principal contents. The tapestry round the state bed-room, made in Brussels in 1694, was wrenched from the wall and carried to a place of security, together with the portraits of Queen Anne, by Kneller, the Earl of Essex, by Zuccheri, and other rare paintings. The pictures by Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Titians, Salvator Rosa, Sir Peter Lely, and Caracci's "Dead Christ" were also taken down. The costly tables and treasures in the cabinets were carried to the remotest corner of the castle—the billiard-room—ready to be again moved in case of necessity. Fortunately, the efforts of the firemen practically arrested the fire at the end of the Great Hall, though the Red Drawing-room is slightly damaged about the roof and by water. The damage, however, done to the building cannot possibly be estimated pecuniarily, and is really irremediable. Many of the most valuable contents of the castle, which was crowded with treasures of art, have been damaged by hasty removal, although every possible care was exercised. The flames were not subdued until nearly ten o'clock in the morning, and then there remained a mass of smouldering flame which might, it was feared, at any time develop into another conflagration. Captain Fosbery, Lord Warwick's agent, telegraphed to Birmingham for a steam fire-engine to be sent by special train. Unfortunately, Birmingham does not possess a steam fire-engine, and a special train could not be procured, but a powerful manual engine was promptly dispatched by road. Before it reached Warwick, however, assistance had arrived from Kenilworth and Coventry, and the progress of the fire had been checked. Lady Warwick only left the castle on Friday, and Lord Brooke on Saturday. Lord Warwick had been at Torquay for a few days. Lady Eva Greville and the Hon. Sydney Greville were sleeping over the dining-hall when the fire broke out, but, happily, neither was injured. The whole of Lady Warwick's wardrobe was consumed, with her Ladyship's apartments, which contained many objects of interest, which were greatly prized by the family. Her Ladyship's jewels are safe, and also the plate, the apartments in the basement, where there is a large fireproof safe, being hardly injured except by the heat of the burning apartments above and the water thrown upon the fire. The sad concurrence has created a profound sensation throughout Warwickshire, and the scene of the disaster has been visited by thousands of persons from the surrounding district. The cause of the fire cannot be accurately ascertained. Some men belonging to Mr. Holland had been employed on Saturday painting and decorating that part of the building where the fire is supposed to have originated. But it is stated that there was no fire in this part of the castle, and therefore it is difficult even to surmise how the catastrophe was caused.

On Monday workmen were engaged in carting away the charred debris from the ruins of the private apartments, the baronial hall, and the banquetting-hall, which were entirely consumed by the disastrous conflagration on Sunday, with the exception of the external walls. As the still smouldering rubbish was turned over, any vestiges of the armour buried beneath the roof of the grand hall were picked out and carefully stored away for future examination. The fragments, for they were only such, consisted merely of portions of iron armour, bent, charred, and disfigured, quaint old matchlocks, and blades of swords and poniards, which had defied the fury of the flames. A great portion of the library has been saved, and also the pictures in the private apartments; but the furniture and the wardrobes of Lord and Lady Warwick were consumed with this portion of the castle. The outer walls of the private apartments, the baronial hall, and the dining-hall, which were all gutted, appear sound, though blackened and disfigured. The marble floor of the baronial hall, expressly prepared in Venice, is splintered and crushed in many places, where the blazing beams fell when the roof collapsed, and other portions are disfigured by the fire. The salvation of the state apartments, the destruction of which at one time seemed inevitable, was due to the massive stone wall which separated the baronial hall from the Red Drawing-room. This prevented the extension of the fire below, and the firemen cut the connection on the roof. The footman William Everton did a brave and courageous act. Lord Warwick was about to entertain his annual Christmas shooting party, and upwards of 500 cartridges were stored in the gun-room. When the fire was approaching the room Everton rushed into it and carried the dangerous combustibles into a distant part of the building. The property saved from the state apartments, which were stripped when the advent of the fire seemed imminent, includes the whole of the valuable pictures and the entire furniture. The safety of Lady Warwick's jewels and the family plate is also fully confirmed. The pictures, which were torn from the frames, are not themselves damaged; and the fine Brussels tapestry, taken from Queen Anne's bed-room, is only slightly torn. The splendid Pietra Comessa table, flowered with lapis lazuli, formerly the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, has also sustained little damage. A splinter here and there, and a fragment before broken away, will testify to the care with which it was removed. The whole of the property saved is stored in the County Hall, where it will shortly be carefully examined.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has issued a circular to the provincial postmasters announcing that the system of rural post-messengers and letter-carriers presenting to the public cards containing appeals for Christmas boxes will no longer be permitted.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The Smithfield Club Cattle Show for this season opened on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The number of entries was as large as usual, but not a few of the prize animals at the Birmingham Show last week, which ordinarily come to swell the Smithfield Show, are this year excluded, in consequence of their having exhibited symptoms of the foot-and-mouth disease. The prize for the best beast in the show was awarded to Mr. J. Stratton, of Alton Priory, Marlborough, Wiltshire, for a magnificent shaped and fed white ox, of the shorthorn breed. The best heifer in the show was of the Scotch polled breed, exhibited by Mr. Bruce, of Eglon. The Queen took a first prize, and the Prince of Wales a third prize, in Devons. The champion prize for the best pen of sheep was awarded to Mr. J. Byron, of Sleaford.

FRANCE.

ITALY.

SPAIN.

BELGIUM.

GERMANY.

The Saxon Diet was opened by the King in person last Saturday. His Majesty alluded to the restoration of the Empire, to the glorious share the Saxon troops took therein, and to the devotedness which inspired all classes of the population for making the necessary sacrifices. The well-regulated condition of the State finances had rendered it possible to mobilise the army with the funds of the State Treasury, without having recourse to Federal assistance. The country is rapidly resuming its wonted prosperity. Bills will be submitted to the Diet for the reform of the educational system, for the better organisation of the administrative authorities, for the revision of communal laws on the basis of self-government, and for the raising of the salaries of Government servants. The relations with all foreign States are as cordial as ever. With regard to the relations of Saxony to the Empire, the King adheres to the position already indicated on a previous occasion.

ROUMANIA:

THE UNITED STATES.

INDIA.

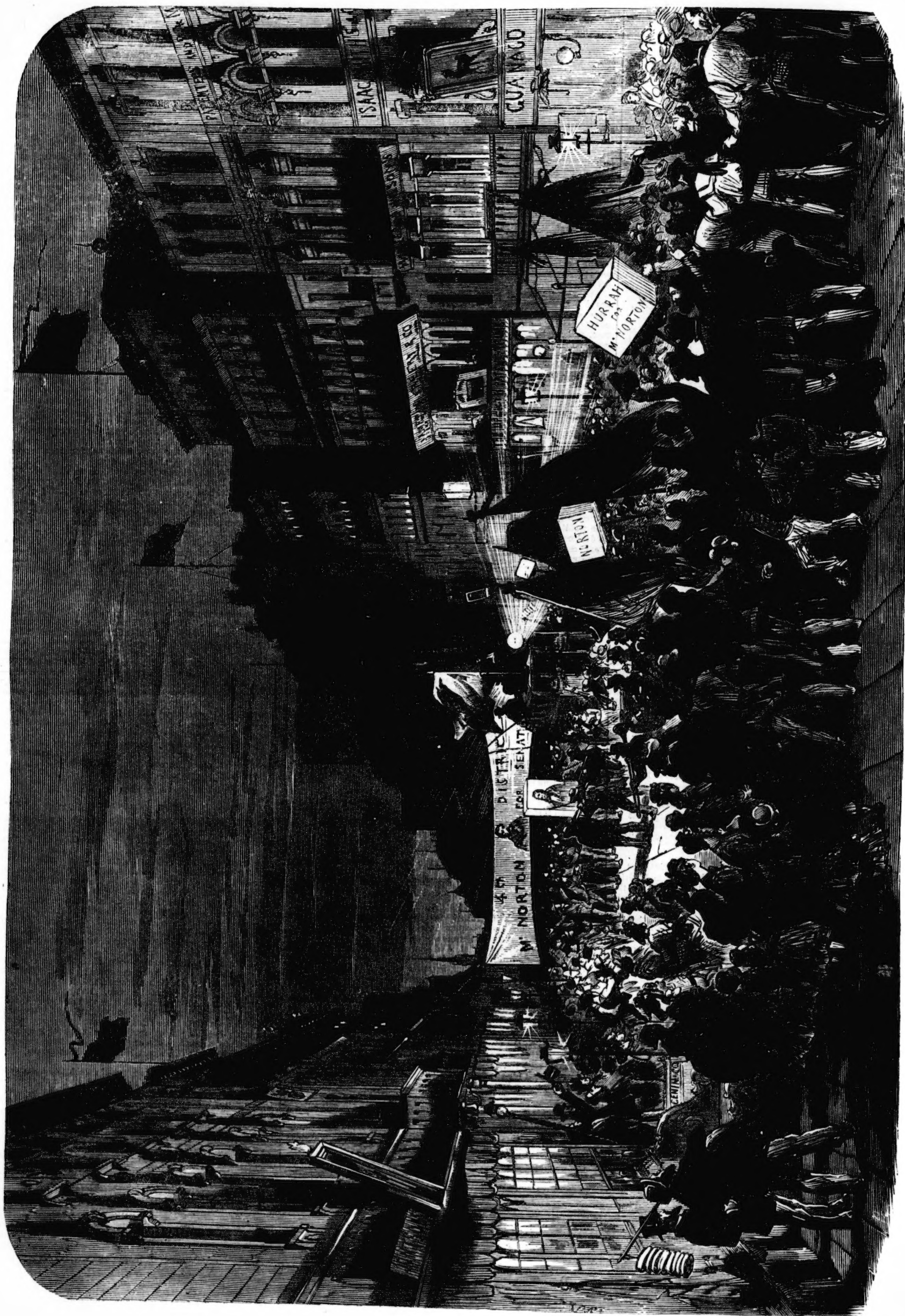
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mr. MACCABE'S ENTERTAINMENT.—The most accomplished of living monologists has no reason to be dissatisfied with his welcome back to town which he received at the Charing-cross Theatre last Saturday evening. As the Americans would say, he was "ovated" from the eggs to the apples, from the beginning to the end of his entertainment, and this with no disciplinable element of bands, but with the ringing and sympathetic laughter which was the best of all testimony to the fun-producing powers of his performance.

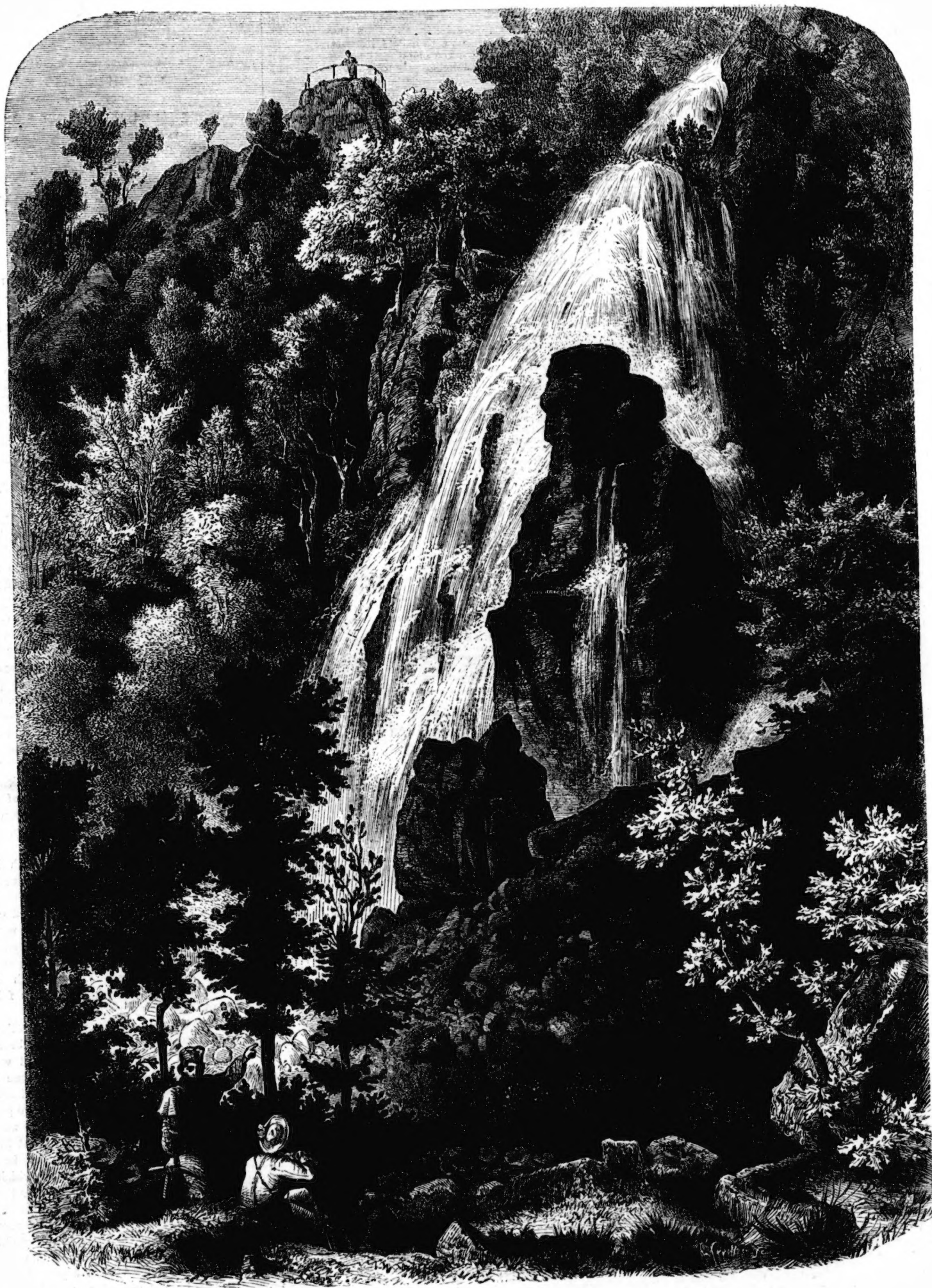
THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

THE DRUSENFALL.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On Wednesday a numerously-attended conference, whose members had assembled from all parts of the kingdom, was held in Birmingham to discuss the best means of effecting a reform in the constitution of the House of Lords. Mr. J. S. Wright, chairman of the Liberal Association, presided; and Mr. Dixon and Mr. Muniz, two of the borough members, with Mr. J. D. Lewis, M.P., were present. Resolutions were passed condemning the hereditary principle in legislation as unwise and unjust; affirming that a free country the ultimate decision upon a question of Government or State policy must rest with the representatives of the people; and declaring against the legislative power of the English prelates. In the evening a public meeting on the same subject was held at the Townhall.

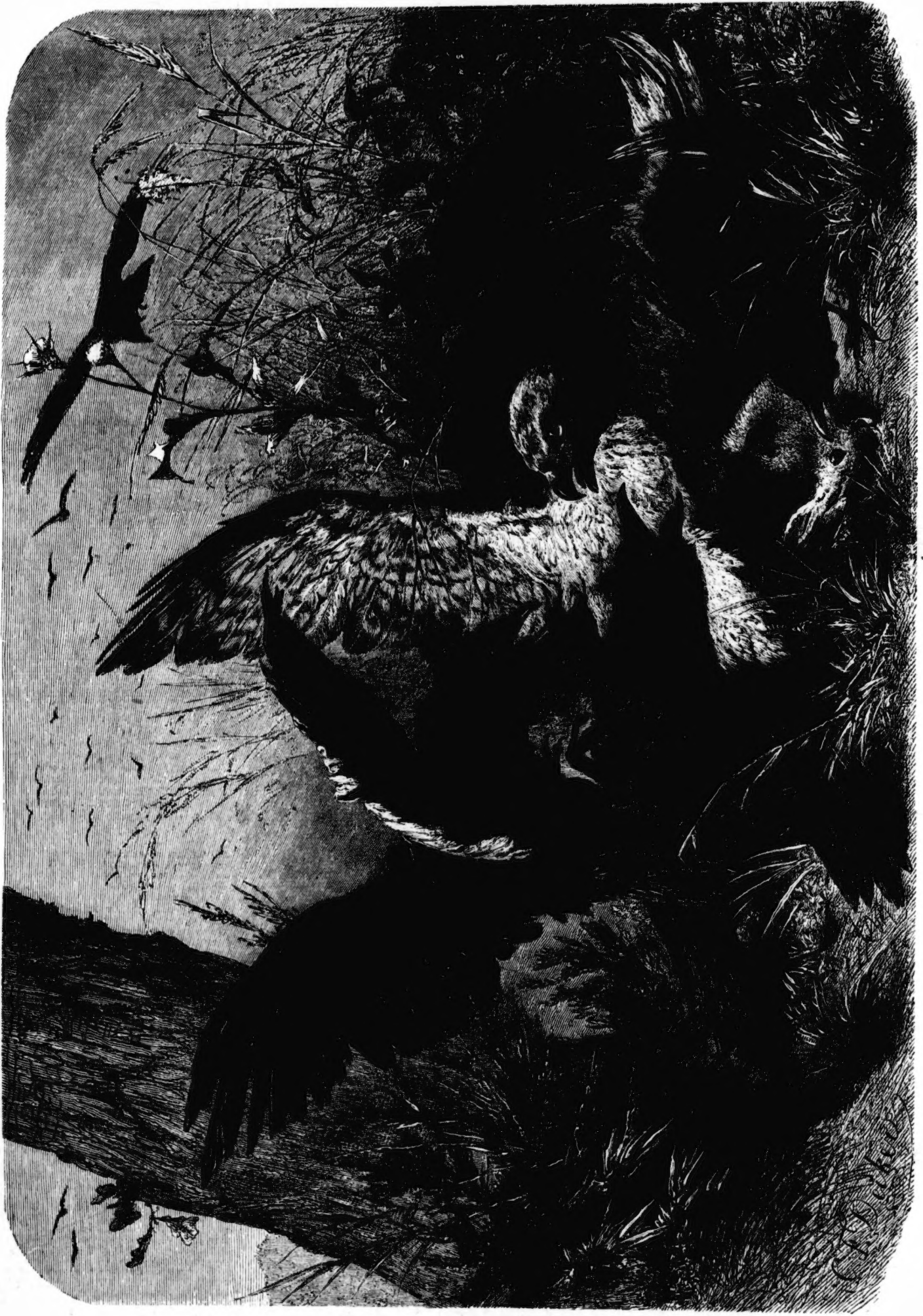


ELECTION DAY IN NEW YORK.



THE DRUSENFALL IN THE ALPS.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. Daniel Walker, Assistant Inspector of Factories, states in his report this year that education is not so general in Scotland as is commonly supposed. He was informed recently by the commander of a company in a regiment of Scotch militia, raised chiefly from the operative class, that he found, on settling accounts at the end of the annual month's training, that out of 82 rank and file 46 signed with marks in receipt for their pay, and about half of the remainder could evidently manage very little more than their name. Nearly all these men were Scotchmen, mainly artisans and mechanics in ironworks, with a proportion of miners and weavers, not of the very lowest stratum, but capable of earning good wages and a comfortable livelihood. Mr. Walker, in contrast to this, points to a paragraph in a report on technical education in Germany, presented to Parliament in 1868, mentioning that the colonel of a regiment in one of the minor States of Germany, having ascertained that out of a contingent of 800 men sent to him four were found who could not read, the fact appeared so extraordinary that an inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause. Dr. Blair Cunningham, Edinburgh, states in a letter to the assistant certifying surgeon, Edinburgh, that in a letter to the assistant inspector this year on the state of education of young persons who come under the Factory Acts in that city that there has been some improvement in the last two years; that whereas an examination of 61 young persons in 1869 showed that only 17, or about one in 3½, could read and write, an examination of 100 young persons in 1871 showed that 49, or about one half, could do so. Of the 61 in 1869, 9 others could only read, 18 could read fairly and write a little, and 17 could do neither; and of the 100 in 1871, there were, (as just stated) 49 who could read and write, 26 who could only read, 8 who could read fairly and write a little, and 27 who could do neither. Mr. Walker thinks that in the strictly rural districts where the parish schools are still in force it is probable that the agricultural labourers in Scotland are better educated than the same class in England; but that any person desirous of ascertaining where education is making the most rapid progress in this country must not come to Scotland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which, he believes, it is more in the ascendant than in any other part of the United Kingdom.



BETWEEN HAWK AND CROW.



ASTRONOMY. DESIGNED BY H. S. MARKS.



AGRICULTURE. DESIGNED BY H. S. MARKS.



ASIA AND AFRICA. DESIGNED BY E. J. POYNTER.



AMERICA AND EUROPE. DESIGNED BY E. J. POYNTER.

MOAICS AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

"BETWEEN HAWK AND CROW."

We are most of us familiar with the old saying which describes a person beset by unpleasant alternatives as one who is "between hawk and buzzard." Probably an illustration of the position of him who had to choose between one objectionable issue and a number of disagreeable contingencies might be found in the phrase, "It is a fight between hawk and crows;" and more point might be given to the remark by a reference to the Engraving of Mr. C. F. Dicker's natural-history picture which we are able to reproduce this week. It is certainly a little hard on the hen hawk, who has struck down her prey, to be so beset by those black banditti, the crows, and she may go far to lose a large share of her meat; for a whole flight of bold marauders are soaring far above to swoop down and scramble with her. As Festus Bailey sings,

The crow, the crow, the great black crow;
He cares not to meet us wherever we go;
He cares not for wind, rain, friend, nor foe;

and certainly cares very little for the lesser species of hawks, with which he is constantly at war; while the kite, the buzzard, and the raven stand very little chance if they attempt to attack his nest. The crow is, indeed, as terrible a depredator as they in its way, even attacking young weakly lambs and pursuing birds on the wing when pressed by hunger, while it is a great destroyer of young game and poultry. Colonel Montagu observed two crows by the seashore busy in removing small fish beyond the flux of the flowing tide, and depositing them, just above high-water mark, under the broken rocks, after having satisfied the calls of hunger. This species, like the magpie, is extremely garrulous at the sight of a fox or other small quadruped, and attacks and makes prey of a half-grown hare. In a summer evening's ramble Colonel Montagu saw one of these birds make repeated pounces at some animal (in a field where the grass was nearly a foot high), which appeared to raise itself on its hind legs and defend itself stoutly; upon a nearer approach he discovered it to be a young hare. But there is a difference between a hare and a hen hawk, which is larger than the male falcon; and it requires numbers to defeat her, which will not be done without a fierce fight, for the hawk is one of the noble Falconidae; while even the common eagle, as well as the buzzard and the kite, belong to the ignoble species. The true falcon will indeed attack and vanquish much larger birds than itself, and their vigour on the wing, their enormous powers of vision, and undaunted courage in striking their quarry during flight made them the means of pursuing a sport which was once the chief amusement of princes. There is just now some disposition to revive the art of falconry, and in the neighbourhood of Hendon, not far from that famous sporting rendezvous, the Welsh Harp, experiments are being made in training a flight of hawks, so that we may again revive all the quaint accessories of the noble art, which have even found their way into heraldry, and republish the volumes that have been written about hoods and jesses, bells, "brails," baits, "bewits," "tyrrits," "creances," and gloves, together with the details of training, feeding, holding, and all the particulars which were deemed of so much importance at the period when Edward III. invaded France, having with him (according to Froissart) thirty falcons on horseback who had charge of his hawks.

EXTERNAL DECORATIONS OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

WHATEVER may be the opinion of the glass sheds devoted to the annual Industrial and Fine Art Exhibition at South Kensington, the Albert Hall is certainly a fine and imposing building, admirably adapted to accommodate large audiences, who can sit in comfort, and with the sense of ample space, listen to music, to lectures, or to any kind of suitable entertainment that may be provided. Perhaps the exterior of the hall has received too little attention from visitors who went to see the inside of the Exhibition and were deeply disappointed at finding the arcades lead them to no great central nave or monster trophy. The fine theatre of the Albert Hall itself was some compensation, but few persons saw it filled; and, however well planned architecturally, or harmonised artistically in light and colour, a vast assembly-hall more than half empty must always be depressing in its general effect. There will, however, be ample opportunities for seeing the interior of the big building at its best; and it would be well before the London atmosphere and the influences of successive fogs of smoke and mist have dimmed it, if people would examine as well as they can the exterior decorations of that fine dome. At present it may be seen that the building, which is in the modern Italian style, is of red brick, with yellow dressings—a bold attempt, but not unsuccessful while the colours last. But there are other decorations which make it remarkable—the terra-cotta frieze executed by Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Co., who intrusted a portion of it at least to the female students of the School of Art; the simple but effective mosaic; and that wide band of decorations above the windows, which is the great external feature of the building. This decoration is formed of designs consisting of allegorical representations of the peoples of the earth and of the achievements of science and art; and we this week publish Engravings of some of the most illustrative of them, as designed by Mr. E. J. Poynter and Mr. H. S. Marks, the former representing nationalities, the latter Agriculture and Astronomy.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF NEW LONDON STEAMER.—From the New York papers of the 25th ult. we learn the particulars of the burning of the steamer City of New London on the river Thames, in Connecticut. The fire was discovered in some cotton which was on deck. The donkey-pumps were started, and the captain and engineer, aided by the crew, in less than one minute had three streams on the fire. Despite all the exertions, the fire spread with great rapidity, and soon enveloped all the forward part of the boat. The donkey-pumps were kept at work until the engineer notified to the captain that he feared an explosion. The spread of the flames had, in the meantime, cut off all communication with the boats, and rendered life-preservers inaccessible. The passengers and crew then threw themselves into the water, clinging to such portions of the cargo and boat as had fallen overboard. Those who were able to swim had not much difficulty in reaching the shore, but seventeen persons were drowned. There was only one lady passenger, and she was saved.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were voted to Mr. J. Smallbridge, coxswain of the Braemar life-boat, together with £13 to himself and the crew of the life-boat, in testimony of their recent gallant services in saving seven of the crew of the brigantine Nigretta, of New York, which had stranded on Sannon Sands. Smallbridge had on several other occasions assisted in life-boats and otherwise to save life from wrecks. Rewards amounting to £220 were also voted to the crews of various life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. Various rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. In addition to the rewards, payments to the amount of £2430 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. During the current year £16,836 had been expended by the society in the formation of new life-boat stations and in the maintenance of its large life-saving fleet—now numbering two hundred and thirty-one boats! In the same period the institution had contributed by its life-boats and other means to the saving of 729 lives from various wrecks, besides rescuing twenty vessels from destruction. During the past three years the life-boats of the institution have been manned on all occasions, including quarterly exercises, by upwards of 39,000 persons, and not a single life has been lost from them. It is also a remarkable fact that during the past twenty years the institution has not lost, from all causes, more than twenty-two persons from its own life-boats. The parliamenters of St. Michael's, Paddington, and other friends had, through the Rev. J. F. Prescott, presented to the society the whole expense of one of the Flamborough life-boat establishments, the boat being named the "S. Michael's, Paddington." Two new life-boats had been sent, during the past month, to Flamborough Head, and one to Wexford, Ireland. It was reported that Captain H. Steengrafe, the inspector of life-boats to the German Life-Boat Society, had visited England to see the working of the National Life-Boat system, and had expressed himself much gratified with the efficiency of the life-boat stations visited by him. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

HOMES, HABITS, AND RESORTS OF LONDONERS.

(From M. Taine's "Notes on England," in the Paris "Temps.")

From London Bridge to Hampton Court are eight miles—that is, nearly three leagues—of buildings. After the streets and quarters erected together, as one piece, by wholesale, like a hive after a model, come the countless pleasure retreats, cottages surrounded with verdure and trees, in all styles—Gothic, Grecian, Byzantine, Italian of the Middle Age, or the Revival, with every mixture and every shade of style, generally in lines or clusters of five, ten, twenty of the same sort, apparently the handiwork of the same builder, like so many specimens of the same vase or the same bronze. They deal in houses as we deal in Parisian articles. What a multitude of well-to-do, comfortable, and rich existences! One divines accumulated gains, a wealthy and spending middle class, quite different from ours, so pinched, so straitened. The most humble, in town brick, are pretty by dint of tidiness; the window-panes sparkle like mirrors; there is nearly always a green and flowery patch; the front is covered with ivy, honeysuckle, and nasturtiums.

The entire circumference of Hyde Park is covered with houses of this sort, but finer, and these, in the midst of London, retain a country look; each stands detached in its square of turf and shrubs, has two stories in the most perfect order and condition, a portico, a bell for the tradespeople, a bell for the visitors, a basement for the kitchen and the servants, with a flight of steps for the service; very few mouldings and ornaments; no outside sun-shutters; large clear windows, which let in plenty of light; flowers on the sills and at the portico; stables in a mews apart, in order that their odours and sight may be kept at a distance; all the external surface covered with white, shining, and varnished stucco; not a speck of mud or dust; the trees, the turf, the flowers, the servants prepared as if for an exhibition of prize products. How well one can picture the inhabitant after seeing his shell! In the first place, it is the Teuton who loves Nature, and who needs a reminder of the country; next, it is the Englishman who wishes to be by himself in his staircase as in his room, who could not endure the promiscuous existence of our huge Parisian cages, and who, even in London, plans his house as a small castle, independent and enclosed. Besides, he is simple, and does not wish external display; on the other hand, he is exacting in the matter of condition and comfort, and separates his life from that of his inferiors. The number of such houses at the West-End is astonishing! The rent is nearly £500; from five to seven servants are kept; the master expends from £1200 to £2400 a year. There are ten of these fortunes and these lives in England to every one in France.

The impression is the same when visiting the parks; the taste, the area, are quite different from what is the case among us. St. James's Park is a genuine piece of country, and of English country; huge old trees, real meadows, a large pond peopled with ducks and waterfowl; cows and sheep, in an enclosed space, feed on the grass, which is always fresh. There are even sheep in the narrow green border that surrounds Westminster Abbey. These people love the country in their hearts. It is sufficient to read their literature from Chaucer to Shakspeare, from Thomson to Wordsworth and Shelley, to find proofs of this. What a contrast to the Tuileries, the Champs Elysée, the Luxembourg! As a rule, the French garden—that of Louis XIV.—is a room or gallery in the open air, wherein to walk and converse in company; in the English garden, such as they have invented and propagated, one is better alone; the eyes and the mind converse with natural things. We have arranged a park on this model in the Bois de Boulogne; but we have committed the blunder of placing therein a group of rocks and waterfalls. The artifice is discovered at a glance, and offends; English eyes would have felt it.

Regent's Park is larger than the Jardin des Plantes and the Luxembourg put together. I have often remarked that our life seems to them cooped up, confined; they need air and space more than we do. Englishmen whom I knew in Paris left their windows open all night; thus arises their longing for motion, their horse and foot races in the country. Stendhal justly said that a young English girl walks a greater distance in a week than a young Roman girl in a year. The northern man, of athletic temperament, has a need of free respiration and of exercise. This park is in a retired neighbourhood; one hears no longer the rolling of carriages, and one forgets London; it is a solitude. The sun shines, but the air is always charged with damp clouds, floating watering-pots which dissolve in rain every quarter of an hour. The vast watery meadows have a charming softness, and the green branches drip with monotonous sound upon the still water of the ponds. I enter a hothouse where there are splendid orchids, some having the rich velvet of the iris, others a flesh colour of that inexpressible, delicious, mingled tint transfused with light like palpitating living flesh, a woman's breast; the hand desires yet dreads to press it; alongside palm-trees raise their stems in a tepid atmosphere. A strange thing to us is that there are no keepers; admission is free, and no damage is done. I can understand that they must ridicule our establishments and public festivals, with their accompaniments of municipal guards. It is the same at the side of the line, to come and meet his friends at the carriage-door; they are surprised and annoyed to see us caged in our waiting-rooms, inclosed, led like sheep, and always under the eye or the hand of an official.

I returned on foot to Piccadilly; again the London weather begins—the small and constant rain, the dissolving mud. F., who has spent the winter here, says that there is little snow, not more than in the centre of France, but, on the other hand, there is perpetual fog, rain nearly every day, and the most execrable muddy streets for pedestrians. As evidences, look at the foot-coverings and the feet of the ladies. Their boots are as large as those of gentlemen, their feet are those of watermen, and their gait is in keeping. My question continually recurs, How do the English spend their leisure hours—among others, their Sunday? They have the club, and often wine. F., in his club, had a neighbour, who in the reading-room drank a large glass of wine, then went to sleep, drank a second half an hour afterwards and went to sleep again, and so on in succession without ever saying a word. Another of great wealth, a leading merchant, and who has sixteen gardeners at his country seat, is occupied all day with his business, returns home in the evening, speaks but seldom, lives like an automaton among his children; his daughter amuses herself by travelling about the entire year with a governess; in the family circle he merely finds the money—this is a common trait of the English character, deficiency in expansion and in amiability. From Regent's Park to Piccadilly the specious and interminable streets have a funeral aspect; the roadway is of black macadam; the rows of buildings, of the same cast, consist of blackened brick, where the window-panes shine with dark reflections; each house is separated from the street by railings and an area. There are few shops, not a single pretty one, no large plate-glass windows and engravings; that would be too dismal for us; nothing to attract and gladden the eyes; lounging is impossible; it is necessary to do one's work at home, or to take one's umbrella and go to business or to one's society.

Hyde Park is the largest of them all, with its small rivulet, its wide greenward, its sheep, its shady walks, resembling a pleasure park suddenly transported to the centre of a capital. About two o'clock the principal alley is a riding-ground; there are ten times more gentlemen and twenty times more ladies on horseback than in the Bois de Boulogne on its most frequented days. Little girls and boys of eight ride on ponies by the side of their father. I have seen ample and worthy matrons trotting along. This is one of their luxuries. Add to that of having servants. For instance, a family of three persons which I visited keeps seven servants and three horses. The mother and daughter gallop in the park daily; they often pay visits on horseback. They economise in other things—in theatre-going, for example; they go but seldom to the theatre, and when they do it is to a box which has been presented to them. This vigorous exercise appears indispensable for health. Young girls and ladies come here even when it rains. To keep three horses and a carriage costs nearly £200 a year. Looking at

this crowd of persons on horseback one comes to the same conclusion as after seeing the houses and the staff of servants. The wealthy class is much more numerous in England than in France. Another index is the outlay in linens, clothes, gloves, and dresses always new. The climate dirties everything rapidly; they must be continually renovated. In every newspaper I find the addresses of dealers who come to the house and buy slightly-soiled clothes. The obligation of a gentleman is to be always irreproachably well dressed; his coat, when shabby, is handed over to a man of the lower class, ends in rags on the back of a beggar, and thus marks the social rank of its possessor. Nowhere else is the disparity of conditions so clearly written in the externals of men. Imagine the evening dress of a man of fashion or the rose-coloured bonnet of a lady; you will find the former again on a miserable wretch squatting on one of the stairs of the Thames, and the latter at Snodwell on the head of an old woman groping amidst rubbish.

From five to seven o'clock is the review of ladies' dresses. Beauty and ornamentation abound, but taste is wanting. The colours are outrageously crude and the forms ungraceful; crinolines too distended and badly distended, in geometrical cones or bunched; green flounces, embroideries, flowered dresses, quantities of floating gauze, packets of falling or frizzed hair; crowning this display, tiny embroidered and imperceptible bonnets. The bonnets are too much adorned, the hair, too shiny, presses closely on the temples; the small mantle or casaque falls formless to the lower part of the back, the petticoat expands prodigiously, and all the scaffolding—badly joined, badly arranged, variegated, and laboured—cries and protests with all its gaudy and overdone colours. In the sunshine, especially, at Hampton Court the other day, amongst the shopkeepers' wives, the absurdity was at its height. There were many violet dresses, one being of a wild violet clasped round the waist with a golden band, which would have made a painter cry out. I said to a lady, "The toilette is more showy among you than in France." "But my dresses come from Paris." I carefully refrained from replying, "But you selected them."

Except only the highest class, they apparel themselves as fancy dictates. One imagines healthy bodies, well built, beautiful at times; but they must be imagined. The physiognomy is often pure, but also often sheepish. Many are simple babies, new waxen dolls, with glass eyes, which appear entirely empty of ideas. Other faces have become ruddy and turned to raw beefsteak. There is a fund of folly or of brutality in this inert flesh—too white or too red. Some are ugly or grotesque in the extreme, with herons' feet, storks' necks, always having the large front of white teeth, the projecting jaws of carnivora. As compensation, others are beautiful in the extreme. They have angelic faces; their eyes, of pale periwinkle, are softly deep; their complexion is that of a flower, or an infant; their smile is divine. One day, about ten o'clock in the morning, near Hyde Park-corner, I was rooted to the spot motionless with admiration at the sight of two young ladies; the one was sixteen, the other eighteen years old. They were in rustling dresses of white tulle amid a cloud of muslin; tall, slender, agile, their shape as perfect as their face, of incomparable freshness, resembling those marvellous flowers seen in select exhibitions, the whiteness of the lily or orchid; in addition to all that, gaiety, innocence, a superabundance of unalloyed sap and infantine expression, of laughter, and the mien of birds; the earth did not support them. Many of the horsewomen are charming, so simple, and so serious, without a trace of coquetry; they come here not to be seen, but to take the air; their manner is frank without pretension; their shake of the hand quite loyal, almost masculine; no frippery in their attire; the small black vest, tightened at the waist, moulds a fine shape and healthy form; to my mind, the first duty of a young lady is to be in good health. They manage their horses with complete ease and assurance. Sometimes the father or brother stops and talks business or politics with a friend; the ladies listen and thus habituate themselves to serious topics. These fathers and brothers, too, are a pleasant sight; expressive and resolute faces, which bear, or have borne, the burden of life; less exhausted than among us, less ready to smile and to execute the tricks of politeness, but calmer and more staid, and who often excite in the onlooker a vague impression of respect, of esteem at least, and often of trust. Perhaps this is because I am instructed as to their condition; yet it seems to me that mistake is difficult; whether nobles, members of Parliament, landed proprietors, their manners and their physiognomies are those of men accustomed to authority, and who have wielded it.

SCOTCH FARMERS IN ESSEX.

Mr. J. J. MECHI makes the following report as to the recent advent of Scotch farmers in Essex:—

"Scotch farmers are being driven out of Scotland by an enormous increase in their rents at the termination of their nineteen years' leases, especially those who, as good and profitable farmers, improved their land at the commencement of their leases by draining, liming, and other means. There being no tenant-right in Scotland, the landowners get the benefit of these improvements at the termination of the leases; and, where the demand for a new rent is excessive, the tenant seeks for cheaper and unimproved farms—often in England. This is good for England, as I purpose to show by the following recent instance in our county of Essex. A Scotch farmer, whose lease was approaching termination, and who was paying £1600 a year rent for 400 acres of land, purchased in Essex a farm of 350 acres, with good residence, &c., upon it, for £20 per acre. This was a good, honest, but very stiff tile earth or collapsing clay, undrained, which went begging in vain for a tenant at 15s. or 16s. per acre. Unfortunately, there still exists in Essex a belief among farmers that it is of no use to drain these plastic or collapsing clays, although the hard, chalky clays are frequently drained. Our Scotch farmer, having no such mistaken prejudice, drained all the land 18 ft. apart and 3 ft. deep, put the fields into proper shape, broke up the wretched pastures, using the steam plough, thus reducing his number of horses to nine instead of seventeen, and now grows 150 acres of wheat, forty acres of winter beans, five crops of winter tares, clover, and mangold. The farm being close to water carriage, all the crops and straw (except what is required for the farm horses and a few bullocks) are sold off the farm, and the barges that convey them to London bring back London manure. What a change in the scene! Poverty superseded by plenty, employment for labour and capital greatly increased, food for the people multiplied, capital resuscitated, and the manufacturer of farm machinery benefited. The land is all deeply steam-ploughed by a 10-horse engine on the roundabout system, the iron harrows having teeth 12 in. long. No cultivator is used. This soil was in the first instance so adhesive and tenacious that three horses or more were required to plough it, and in its original undrained state it was scarred with deep furrows and water furrows to carry off the water from the surface. Now, by deep steam cultivation, the land is all levelled and the water passes down readily to the subterranean drains. Is there not a sufficient evidence of the necessity for improvement when land so near the great food-requiring metropolis is to be had for £20 per acre? I have seen such land sold within the last twelve months, and there is plenty to be had at prices ranging from £20 to £30 an acre. This would not be so if we had manufacturers in Essex.

"This Scotch farmer wisely adopted the crops suited to our Essex soil and climate, such as beans, wheat, mangold, clover, and tares, and avoided the usual error made by Scotch farmers in attempting to grow turnips here on the Scotch plan, or spring wheat."

THE NOTICES OF INTENDED APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT in the ensuing Session for railway and tramway bills are 198, as compared with 137 for the Session of 1871, 129 for the Session of 1870, 78 for the Session of 1869, 109 for the Session of 1868, 171 for the Session of 1867, and 450 for the Session of 1866. Of the 198 notices 86 are for the incorporation of new companies, 33 for the extension of time to purchase lands and to construct works, and 9 for deviations and the abandonment of portions of authorised lines not required. The 198 notices include 24 for tramway bills, of which 15 are for the incorporation of new tramway companies.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BELGIUM.

A request of the King, Baron d'Anethan and his colleagues delivered into him their several portfolios, and M. de Theux, Minister of the clerical party, has agreed to form another Ministry. The fact that one Ministry goes out and that another comes in to the same party comes into power, and is supported by a considerable majority, may somewhat astonish your readers; and, indeed, the incident is out of all precedent, even in Belgium. It should always be borne in mind that the agitations of the Ministry were not commenced in consequence of any unpopular measures which the Ministry endeavoured to introduce; not because of any unpopularity of the Ministry, but because d'Anethan and his colleagues considered themselves incompetent to administer the affairs of the country, and simply because the most recent revelations in the Chamber had shown that the leaders of the clerical party were compromised in a bankruptcy case of a most unfortunate character; because the Ministry, by appointing one of its members to one of the highest and most important posts in the country, gave unmistakable evidence that the recent disclosures did not meet with that condemnation on their part which the public—and especially the public which had suffered by the bursting of the bubbles—had a distinct right to expect; and because a former Minister, in the supposition that the real cause of the case was not known, brought a whole pile of documents to the House, and disclosed facts which could not be denied, and the Ministry refused to cancel the nomination which had caused such offence, and the whole clerical majority rose in a unanimous discussion in a most unfair and unconstitutional manner. The demonstration was against the persons of the Ministers, not against their offices; and the fact that another Ministry has been formed has immediately ended every appearance of a breach of the peace which might have been entertained.

It would be idle to suppose that this incident has not seriously affected the clerical party in Belgium, or that the agitation was confined to the Liberals of Brussels with the ultimate view of the power. The righteous indignation of M. Bara is not confined to the extreme, and doubtless genuine, but it remains a question for human nature whether his eloquence would have been so impassioned if its object was M. Frère-Orban, the Liberal Minister, instead of M. de Decker, the arch-clerical. But M. Bara's friends saw clearly the necessity of this course of action. They have, indeed, a most formidable enemy to deal with, and the struggle will be at all times difficult. The Conservative party is almost identified with the priests. The Liberals are the party in the northern provinces, and septs in the south. Conservatives, therefore, have this advantage, that their cause is supported by a ready-made army of apostles, who use all their talents and arts of persuasion to gain their end. As in Ireland, religion is identified with politics, and there is an intimate connection between the polling-booth and the confessional. The clergy of their influence renders it difficult to oppose them, and it is only by sudden acts of folly or want of wisdom that the clerical party spoil their own cause, and place their ammunition at the disposal of their opponents.

On the other hand, the Liberal leaders have seen with dismay that there was a spirit of indifference springing up in the country. In the northern and Dutch-speaking provinces there is a movement of foot known as the Flemish, which has been increasing for some years. Conscience, the celebrated novelist, is one of the leaders, and they do not attempt to disguise the fact that their object is a separation from the French-speaking population, a reunion with the Dutch, but only when the Dutch shall have returned to their flesh-pots and once more become a Republic. This party, therefore, is always looked upon by the Liberals with suspicion and misgivings. They are a species of Adamites, whose movements are uncertain and not to be altogether trusted. The southern, on the other hand, seem to suffer from their proximity to France. A dangerous spirit or *laissez-faire* pervades the population. They are beginning to imitate their French brethren in the absence of that independent thought and that lively interest in public affairs without which self-government is an impossibility. It may be very much questioned whether it was Constitutional on the part of the Liberal leaders to frighten the Ministry by means of a mob. It is not necessary to suppose that they had any direct part in these proceedings, and, to the honour of the party be it said, that they condemned them inside and outside the Chamber. But that the matter was fortunate for them cannot be questioned. The country has been completely roused from its indifference. The elections last year were lost because the Liberals were divided against themselves and had split up into several inter-party sections. At a meeting of the Liberal Association of Belgium, the other night, the feuds were healed, the party reconciled, and an energetic opposition to the common enemy resolved upon. So far so good. But what if these tactics are used in return by the foe himself? It would be a great question whether it may not be as easy to get up a crowd in Brussels against an unpopular Liberal Ministry as against a clerical. It is, indeed, absurd to suppose that any but the weakest and most unstable Ministry could be frightened into or out of anything by so innocent, and with one exception so insignificant, a mob as it has been my duty to follow. They must have felt the disposition of the country was dead against them, and they acknowledged in the Chamber that the appointment of a Minister was a grave error—being, moreover, very much divided on the military question—they did wisely in resigning. But the question may happen to a Liberal Ministry, and the question arises, "How a local mob, an assembly of roughs and students, to decide the question?" Last year the Liberal Cabinet spoiled their cause by imposing a tremendous tax on gin and spirits in general. The tax was carried and imposed, but there was a dissolution of the Chamber. The parties were wonderfully evenly balanced. The tavern-keepers in the whole country voted against Frère-Orban and his Ministry; but Brussels, directed by "schnick," returned its usual complement of Liberal members. The town of Ghent decided the question. It was the decision of the Province of East Flanders, and was carried by a majority of both parties. But Ghent is the abode of a very different off, retired officers, and retired officers are partial to "schnick." They voted against the Government as one man, and Ghent consequently sent to the Chamber eleven clerical instead of eleven Liberal members. The Brussels workmen were against the tax. Ghent, it is very evident, might have voted the other way, and the Liberal Government would have been in power this day. It is equally certain that the Brussels workmen would have demonstrated in a much more decided fashion than has been attempted now, and if this is constitutional it would have been the Ministry's duty to resign. In any case, although M. Bara and his friends may be congratulated upon their victory, and the vindication of their cause, it may be submitted to them, and to some of their imitators in England, whether they are not dealing with dangerous tools, and whether the most excellent motto which they have to thank for their victory may not some day turn against them, and rob them of their laurels.—*Correspondent of "Daily News."*

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

THE course of lectures at the South Kensington Museum for the instruction of women in science and art continues to be well attended. Last Saturday Professor Duncan, F.R.S., King's College, gave another of his interesting series on "Physiography." In his opening remarks he observed that, considering what an immense proportion of the surface of the globe is occupied by the ocean, it is rather remarkable that until within the last fifteen years science should have accumulated so very few reliable facts on the subject. Until lately the ocean has been, comparatively speaking, unknown ground to naturalists and natural philosophers. Those who were anxious to prosecute the work of fact collecting by investigating the depths of the sea were constantly prevented from so doing by preconceived notions, emanating principally from the fertile brains of physicists, who insisted that we must know more about the exact nature of things before we could do anything in the matter. It may be imagined what an effect this want of knowledge has had upon these sciences which refer to the construction of the land. If it be correct, as stated in a previous lecture, that large portions of the surface of continents and large islands have been formed out of the deposits of old seas, it stands to reason that the accumulation of accurate information on that subject must be of great importance to physiographical and physiological science. Having made a few preliminary observations of this nature, Professor Duncan proceeded to state the more important facts that have up to this time been ascertained respecting the general constitution of the sea—the surface it occupies, its depth, the nature of its floor, its temperature, and pressure. In the first place, with regard to the surface it occupies, he pointed out that the great oceans of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans, occupy together a space of 146,000,000 square miles, whilst the land occupies only about 51,000,000 square miles, or considerably less than the area of the Pacific alone, which amounts to about 62,000,000 square miles. At the bottom of the ocean, over the whole of this vast range of 146,000,000 square miles, there is a continual accumulation of deposits, similar to the chalk formation already described in connection with the basin of the Thames, and derived from the material which is constantly being removed from the land by the various agents of denudation. With regard to the shape of the floor of this vast expanse of ocean, we were taught in our school days that the ocean was a reflection, as it were, of the land, with its mountains, valleys, gullies, and table-lands—a great submerged continent, in fact. We have as yet acquired but a very slight knowledge of the nature of the sea-floor, but that knowledge does not coincide with what was formerly taught us. The only way in which the general outline of the sea-floor can be ascertained is by soundings, which can only be partially carried out. Up to the beginning of the present century these soundings were for the most part confined to such as were made along the coasts for the purpose of navigation. It was not until lately that we began to take deep-sea soundings for purely scientific purposes; and it is interesting, as showing how one science hangs upon another, to remember that we owe our present knowledge of the shape of the floor of the North Atlantic to telegraphy—to the necessity for telegraph wires between Europe and America. Having minutely described the mode of conducting deep-sea soundings and some of the difficulties with which they are attended, such as in consequence of the shifting of the ship by currents while the sounding line is being paid out, the lecturer showed that, although the results cannot be accepted as precisely accurate, yet, by repeated soundings, and the scientific knowledge which has been brought to bear upon the subject, in calculating and making allowance for the effect of the currents, these results have been so far rectified and certified that we may regard them as being at least approximately accurate. The soundings have shown us the depths of the ocean at various points, and enabled us to form some idea of the inequalities of its floor, while the mud brought up in the tube of the sounding shot has enabled us to ascertain the nature of the deposits of which that floor is composed. They have shown us that the floor of the northern part of the Atlantic assumes the shape of a broad central and deep flat valley, with its sides sloping abruptly, and then shelving off gradually to the land. The first soundings of any importance taken for the purpose of telegraphy were those extending from the Faroe Islands to Iceland, thence to Cape Farewell and on to Labrador. About 120 soundings were taken along that line. From the Faroe Islands, after a sudden descent, they showed a gradual declivity westwards until a depth of 4200 ft. was attained, and then there was a rapid rise to comparatively shallow waters near the coast of Iceland. Similar gradual curves were found between Iceland and Cape Farewell, and between Farewell and Labrador. The greatest depth attained in the former case being 9300 ft., towards Farewell, and in the latter 12,000, towards Labrador—the deepest water in both cases, as in the first instance, being towards the west. The next important soundings for telegraph purposes were those extending from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, north of Newfoundland Banks, and their results have shown that, although there are inequalities here and there, the floor of the sea along that line takes the form, in a general sense, of a gently undulating valley. The greatest depth occurs on the American half of the line, being 2435 fathoms, or 14,610 ft.—the greatest ocean depth anywhere attained as yet, with one exception. This exception occurs between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, where recently the sounding line indicated a depth of 2800 fathoms, or 16,800 ft. The soundings along the line just indicated, between Britain and America, show that, although there are great variations in the depths, they are so gradually distributed over the wide extent of floor as to amount to little else than gentle undulations in a vast plain. There are no inequalities such as would correspond to the Alps. Dr. Carpenter and his coadjutors found exceedingly deep water about 120 miles to the south-west of Ireland; but, with the exception of this deep channel on the British side, there is a gradual declivity until the greatest depth is attained in the American half of the line. As to the nature of the floor to the north and south of this line, we are as yet in perfect ignorance, and we have no reliable information whatever regarding the depths of the Pacific Ocean, so as to enable us to form any idea as to the shape of its floor generally. It is known that rocks stand up from considerable depths, and these may be the tops of submarine mountains. It is also known that there are submarine volcanoes, and it may be inferred that where these occur the floor of the sea is constantly undergoing alterations. The lecturer then referred incidentally to the marvellous manner in which the ocean is kept within bounds—the constant influx of water from the rivers and rainfall being counterbalanced by the great amount of evaporation that goes on over the vast expanse of the ocean's surface—and remarked that nothing better illustrates the operation of a general law of nature, under the guidance of a Supreme Power, than this fact. He next proceeded to speak of the composition of sea-water, which he minutely analysed, and of the "organic matter" which is to be found in appreciable quantities in the deep sea, and which, although not possessed of life, may be of importance to living things in the sea. He pointed out that the sea-water contains more or less air suspended in it, and also a certain quantity of carbonic acid gas, the latter being in relation to the amount of minute animal life on the sea-floor. On the sea-floor there is also vegetable life. The vegetation produces oxygen, necessary to animal life, which in turn supplies carbonic acid gas, necessary to the vegetable life; and thus we have another wonderful illustration of the operation of a general law of nature. Professor Duncan went on to discuss the question of the pressure of the sea as affecting animal life on its floor, and also the questions of temperature and light, reserving some further observations on the subject for the next lecture.

COLONEL NASON, inspecting officer for the northern district, has received instructions from the War Office to look out for a place suited for the evolutions of large bodies of men, as it is intended, if circumstances allow, to hold the autumn manoeuvres of 1872 in the north of England.

A TYPICAL COUNTRY TOWN.

It is satisfactory to notice that, while the illness of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is engrossing the public mind, attention is being particularly directed to the fact that the fever from which he is suffering belongs to the class of zymotic and preventable diseases; that it is, in fact, a disorder propagated, if not originated, by our own filthy habits as a community and by the neglect of sanitary precautions. It strikes down annually so large a proportion of our population, and disables and pauperises so many more, that too much earnestness cannot be thrown into the endeavour to impress upon the public mind while it is still susceptible the fact that the prevention of enteric fever lies in the hands of our legislators, our sanitary authorities, and ourselves. A single illustration may at this moment have some effect in showing with what care we furnish the conditions for the propagation of this endemic pest in rural localities which ought to be entirely free from it, and might easily be made so. We particularise the sanitary condition of Chipping Wycombe as it was revealed in July, 1870, because it is a good instance of the kind, and has local relations of interest. At the date specified the mortality of the town was so excessive that it gave rise to a special official inquiry. As the result of this inquiry it appeared that sickness of an endemic, epidemic, and contagious character had prevailed in it to an undue extent for ten years; and that the average annual mortality during that time had been "alarmingly high" (about 25 per 1000 of the population); that in the year 1869 it rose to about 50 per 1000 of the population; that such sickness had particularly attacked the quarters in which sanitation had been least attended to, and in such quarters had proved most fatal.

The town had been visited and reported upon by Mr. Webster Rammell in 1849. Such proceedings as had followed upon his excellent report seem to have been successful in making things rather worse instead of better than they were before. As to the water supply, it was found in July, 1870, that the wells in the town were shallow, few being more than 10 ft. deep, the majority being little more than 3 ft. to 6 ft. deep. These wells were generally in close proximity to surface-drains, and often within a short distance of cesspools, and in a large number of instances there were loud complaints of the undrinkable state of the water. In a still larger number of instances it was plain that there was great danger of contamination of the wells from adjacent sewage or other impurities. In the report of 1849 it was urged that the town could be supplied with water at a very moderate outlay, and the existing sources were so contaminated that such supply was necessary. In 1870 the condition of the wells was "in no respect improved," while the increasing size of the place made the need of a pure water supply more urgent.

As to the drainage, some changes which could hardly be called improvements had been effected between 1849 and 1870. A large part of the town still passed its sewage into the river by open bricked watercourses, from which the effluvia were "very objectionable" in cool weather, and "extremely offensive" in hot weather; while another part was drained into the ornamental water in Lord Carrington's grounds (the abbey). A large area was served by cesspits still more offensive than the open drains, and of which the polluting contents were often cast into the river at night. The condition of these main reservoirs of sewage—the river and Lord Carrington's ornamental lake—was deplorably bad, the river being "always foul, and at times unbearable"—indeed, the description of it is altogether unquotable—and the state of Lord Carrington's ornamental water being "still more disgusting and dangerous." It can well be imagined, it is added, that "at times this lake must be most dangerous to the health not only of the adjoining cottages, but of the whole town."

As is so often the case, the conflict of local authorities seems to have aggravated the evils. There are two districts in Wycombe—the municipal borough and the parish—and these were under two distinct local boards. The drainage of the parish must pass through the borough, and that of the borough must have its outfall in or beyond the parish. The two boards could not agree about proportionate cost and rights and privileges. But there was a good prospect of their agreeing on a joint scheme of drainage, and it may be hoped that they have carried it out by this time. What was urgently wanted to relieve Wycombe from the endemic plagues which had been fostered there during at least twenty years was a satisfactory and decent drainage, a good supply of wholesome water, which was easily to be had, and a great extension of sanitary accommodation. We trust that they have been furnished by the reconciled and reunited boards in the course of the present year. Chipping Wycombe, as it was in July, 1870, is not the less typical of the condition of a great number of our country towns and villages as they now are; and while such ignominious and fertile sources of disease continue to be tolerated among us, we shall not cease to suffer from all the family of filth diseases.—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE TICHBURN CASE for this week have consisted entirely of the cross-examination of Mr. Balfour, who has complained that the process is "worse than torture by the thumb-screw."

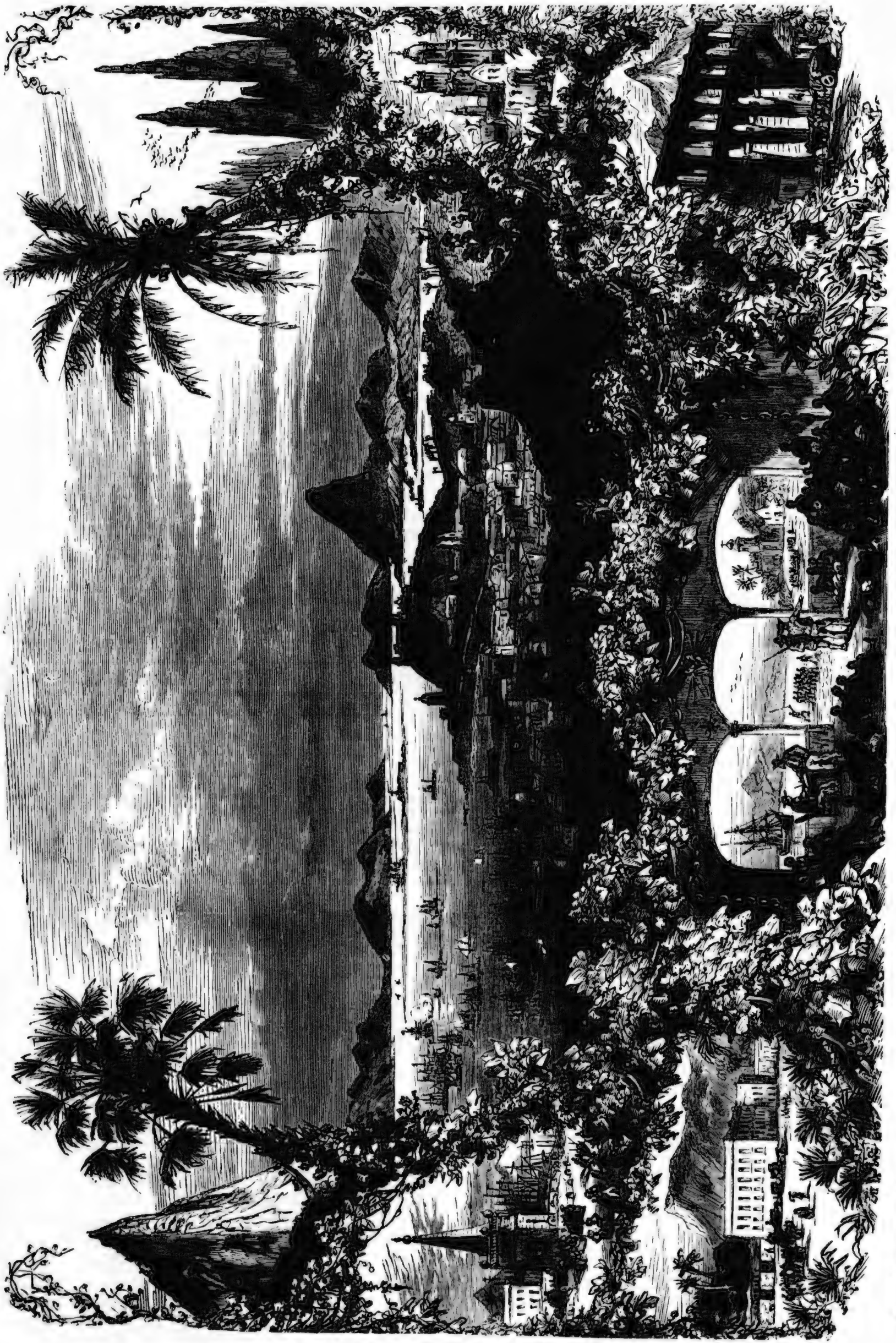
PROPOSED ANTI-REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A circular letter has just been issued and extensively circulated in the metropolis—the circulation to be immediately extended to the provinces—stating that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, having noticed the formation of Republican associations in England, composed of democrats, infidels, and atheistical spirits, consider it time that the loyal portion of the community who had property to lose should combine to counteract the efforts of these parties as best they could, morally and physically. The word "physically" is italicised in the circular, and that fact has created some sensation in the democratic circles; so much so that the word will, in the course of the coming week, form the subject of special debates at meetings of the members of various metropolitan political organisations. The circular is signed by Mr. Roberts, who is chairman or president of the Association of Revivers of British Industry, and by Mr. Price, who is the honorary secretary of the movement. As soon as an executive council and a considerable number of members—who are being enrolled every day—are got together, anti-Republican meetings will be held in every metropolitan borough. The names of some of the leading members of dental and other noble houses are mentioned in connection with the movement.

MARKET-GARDENING IN CORNWALL.—This is carried on chiefly about Penzance, where a tract of land adjoining the town, consisting of about a thousand acres, produces a rental of more than £10,000 a year. An immense breadth of early potatoes is grown here, ready to take up and send to market in May and June. They are conveyed in large quantities to London, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and to the markets of other large inland towns. The crop which succeeds early potatoes, and which is equal to them in importance, is white broccoli. This is sown in February and March, and is strong enough to put out at once when the potatoes are cleared off. This crop is grown to a very large extent, and is sent in crates by hundreds of tons, during the early spring months, to almost every market in the kingdom. Early cabbages, too, are very extensively grown about Penzance, as also early rhubarb and asparagus. It is surprising, however, that asparagus is not more extensively grown than it is on such beautiful land as exists here, and under such a genial climate; more especially as it can be so easily packed—large quantities occupying but little room, compared with rhubarb or broccoli. Asparagus, too, is always a most salable vegetable, and can be produced at least a month earlier than it can be about London or one hundred miles inland. Besides, in some of the Cornish caves and mines it could be produced very early, and well bleached for those who like it white. Moreover, just a few miles from Penzance is what is termed Asparagus Island, where asparagus grows in a wild state. There is also abundance of wild cabbage, sea-kale, and celery growing round the coast. Sea-kale is another salable, wholesome vegetable, well worth a trial in this locality, where salt and seaweed abound. It is astonishing what an acre of strong sea-kale roots would produce. If taken up and placed in the caves or mines it would come on early, and a later portion could be left in a natural way to be covered with sand or light earth. If it only averaged, say 6d. per pound, an acre would produce a profitable result. Globe mangelwurz are also grown to some extent after early potatoes. They are sown in a corner of the potato-field, and transplanted also are sown; splendid healthy pieces of spring-sown turnips, in full-sized pulling order, may be found here in April and May, a season when every turnip in the London markets of spring-sown growth is worth as much as an orange. Penzance, too, possesses the very climate and soil for early lettuces. Early carrots could also be produced here, and, if sown in July and August, they would be fit to pull early in spring, thus competing with those from France, which sell them at a high price in the London markets. *The Garden.*

MR. GAIN, Q.C., is to be the new Judge of the Queen's Bench.

MR. PATRICK, THE MACHILLYDEEDY OF THE REENS, has just returned from typhoid fever, in his twenty-second year.

FRENCH PEASANT SEED FUND.—Lord Vernon, on Wednesday, presented over a meeting of the French Peasant-Farmers' Seed Fund, a report of the executive committee presided over by his lordship. From this it appeared that the noble chairman, it would appear that the subscriptions to the fund had amounted to £21,582, that the seed had been distributed among 101,000 cultivators of land, and that the fund had in hand an available balance of about £1000. A resolution, moved by Mr. J. B. Robinson, was carried unanimously, empowering the executive committee to appropriate the surplus towards the relief of the most deserving peasant farmers, either in money or in such a way as to them may seem advisable.



Fountain in the Government Sq. are.
The Senate House.

Old Market for the sale of Negroes.

RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL, WHERE THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY HAS JUST BEEN DECREED.

The Cathedral.
The Aqueduct.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

We have already given some account of the decree for the gradual abolition of slavery in Brazil, and henceforward the city of Rio Janeiro, famous as it has been both in the history of the New World and in the imagination of those who have loved to follow the wonderful records of early discoveries and colonisation, will be regarded with fresh interest because of the part which it has taken in the progress of humanity. Of the 300,000 inhabitants of the capital of the Brazilian empire, more than one third were slaves; and the market at which negroes were bought and sold is one of the public places soon to disappear for ever from the midst of the city. There are few more beautiful spectacles in the world than the approach to Rio de Janeiro, with its background of high mountains and the glorious bay on the shore of which it stands. The actual approach is through a strait a mile and a half in width, and the charming villas which encircle the old town are the first objects to be seen, while the original city, with its long, narrow streets and granite houses, is remarkably imposing in appearance. Since the Court resided in Rio a modern town has sprung up, consisting of handsome residences, five squares, and some magnificent public buildings. It is from the summit of Corco Vado, a mountain which commands the town and the distant harbour, that the most magnificent view is obtained. The ascent is made by a path amidst a forest where the trees are enveloped in the folds of the flowering liana, which festoons the branches and falls in showers of foliage and bloom. The shade is so deep, even in midday, that beneath the sombre shelter night butterflies and bats wing their way. The grand profusion of tropical vegetation in its vast variety is to be seen. Leaves as large as ancient bucklers, or as delicate as the finest lace, invite the inspection of the traveller, who only escapes from the forest on arriving near the top of the mountain, where the great panorama of the city and the splendid harbour dotted with numerous isles and terminated by the dark range of the Orgues, with their rugged

peaks, breaks upon his view. Behind him is the precipitous peak of Corco Vado, which falls almost perpendicularly into the sea. It is difficult to leave such a grand spectacle, and the picture is never to be forgotten by him who has once seen it.

VISIT OF M. THIERS TO ROUEN.

THE recent visit of the President of the French Republic to Rouen has confirmed the proposition to found military establishments in that city, the details of which are now being discussed in Paris. The loss of Strasbourg and Metz, where five regiments of artillery were permanently stationed, has compelled the Minister of War to provide some other garrisons and military dépôts for that branch of the service, especially as the disasters of the late conflict have proved the necessity for increasing and perfecting the artillery of the French army. The establishment of a garrison of artillery demands more than the mere construction of casernes; it is a far more difficult work than simply building a series of big barracks, for there must be not only a large space devoted to stabling, but a camp and exercise-ground of considerable dimensions, and a wide range for manoeuvring the guns, with ample distance between the nearest buildings on both sides the line of fire.

There were numerous objections to making the city of Caen the artillery dépôt, as was at first intended. The polygon could not be constructed on the seashore without compelling the troops to traverse a long distance every time they went out to exercise, unless land were purchased at a considerable outlay. There was a difficulty, too, with respect to the sale of rejected horses, in the midst of a horse-breeding district; and, to complete the inconvenience, there was but one line of railway for the transport of provisions, ammunition, and material.

At Rouen many of these objections disappear. Close to the capital of Normandy—in fact, at the end of the Faubourg Saint-Sever—the wood of Rouvray extends to a length of between three and four miles, where an unexceptionable site has been chosen for

the building of the casernes and their dependencies, and for the formation of a vast field for manoeuvres, with a magnificent polygon. These advantages were thoroughly appreciated by General Valazé, who lived for a long time in the neighbourhood before he was appointed to the command of the military forces of the Seine Inférieure, the Orne, the Eure, and Calvados. The General, who was Under-Secretary to the Minister of War during the operation of the Army of Versailles against the Commune, is of course well known to M. Thiers, and had frequent conversations with him on the subject of the new military organisations for the defence of France. The establishment at Rouen was one of his propositions, and it is to his influence that it may be attributed. The President undertook to lay the first stone of the necessary buildings, and appointed the end of November for his visit. The Municipal and General Councils of the city, recognising the advantages of such a work, at once voted the subvention demanded of them, amounting to 600,000*fr.*, and plans were furnished by M. Deroy for the purpose of carrying out the scheme. Besides the great advantage of securing a great extent for the polygon in a district where it is isolated from houses and cultivated land by a dense wood on each side, there is the additional inducement of avoiding the purchase of land, since all that territory is Government property; while the sale of the timber will help to defray the expenses of the works.

POLITICAL WORKING MEN.

THE political section of the working classes is broken up into various sub-sections. The views of one sub-section may, in comparison with the extremest views of most of the others, be called Conservative; but a Conservative working man, in the generally understood sense of the term, "the Conservative working man" who sometimes figures on paper as a member of a "constitutional association," is, if not an absolute myth, a very infinitesimal reality. In the course of a tolerably extensive experience, we



M. THIERS AT ROUEN: SURVEYING THE GROUND FOR THE PROPOSED ARTILLERY CAMP OF EXERCISE.

I have met with very few who would admit that they were even nominally of this type, and none who would admit it save under cross-examination, and in a shame-faced manner, or the purity of whose Conservatism did not labour under suspicion; who were not in the employ of, or otherwise dependent upon, or desirous of, the favour of some active and pronounced "gentleman member" of the particular "constitutional association" to which they belonged, or who did not bear the reputation among their fellow-workmen who had the best opportunities of knowing them, of being just the kind of men who would be likely to join any association that gave poor and accommodating members tickets for "banquets" at which baronets, colonels, and county members are the speakers, and the number of working-men banqueters bears about the same proportion to county gentry as did the one halfpennyworth of bread to the "intolerable deal of sack" in Falstaff's tavern bill. In short, though Conservative "organs" parade him as a type of a class, "the Conservative working man" is *nil* for all practical purposes of estimating the composition of the working classes. The creed of the political section of the working classes is at present Republicanism, or ultra-Liberalism broadening down towards Republicanism. It is on the question of the best means for gaining their end that they divide into sub-sections. One set says—We must go in for a Republic; we shall do no good till we get it. Another—Our fight must be against capital. As things stand, it is practically lord of all, and till it falls we cannot rise. Another—What we want is working men in Parliament, and we shall never be able to achieve anything for ourselves till we have got them. And another—It is mere waste and misdirection of energy to make home politics the first consideration; that the one thing really needful is an international combination of the working classes throughout the world. Of course, each sub-section is strongly of opinion that their view alone is the correct one, and is intolerant of the views of the others, except as secondary to theirs. But they are unanimous upon one point—to wit, that the non-political section are less true, dutiful, and deserving members of their general brotherhood than they are, and they are given to expressing this belief in rather hectoring fashion. This assumption of superiority is of course resented, and, moreover, the charge of class apathy is re-

torted by a counter one, of personal self-seeking. Many of the non-political justify themselves by saying that they do not see that they would gain anything by "bothering" themselves with politics, and they argue as a corollary from this that the others would not interest themselves in politics did they not believe they saw some prospect of special personal gain to be obtained by such means.—*The "Journeyman Engineer," in the "Contemporary Review."*

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

THE Bishop of Orleans has addressed to M. Gambetta directly a letter which fills several pages of the *Gazette de France*. It is an answer to M. Gambetta's speech at Saint-Quentin demanding gratuitous, obligatory, and lay instruction. Mgr. Dupanloup has evidently not given himself much trouble with this production, and relies upon his ecclesiastical authority to pass off a composition characterised by that extreme verbosity which distinguishes the productions of the Court of Rome. M. Gambetta must chuckle at being told by the Bishop that he speaks of politics and religion as if he expected to be the master of both, and that he is a pretender. No doubt Gambetta is ambitious of becoming President of the Republic, and he must be greatly obliged to the Bishop of Orleans for familiarising the public mind with his pretensions. The Bishop assails Gambetta with a great deal of academical Billingsgate, calls his moderation "apparent," his honeyed words "treacherous," thinks to crush him by asserting that his language is that of the "International," and, taunting him with his Genoese origin, says his arguments savour more of the "hypocrisy and mental reservation of an Italian than of the honesty of a Frenchman." He then denies in terms exquisitely studied so as to be as disagreeable as possible to Gambetta that there is anything in his past life to entitle him now to speak to the people with authority. He was a briefless barrister, elected to the Corps Législatif on account of a single speech in a political trial, and he was a friend of Blanqui, Raspail, and Rochefort. Coming down to the burning question of the day, the Bishop says the mandate of the National Assembly is not terminated, because it was charged not

only to free the country of the Prussians, but to get rid of demagogues and Gambetta. He speaks with ineffable contempt of the two "dotards" who were associated with Gambetta at Tours and Bordeaux, and proceeds to throw upon Gambetta the whole responsibility of the non-success of the war, which he attempted to carry on under the disastrous circumstances bequeathed by the Empire. The Bishop, in his hatred to Garibaldi—guilty, among other things, of gaining more victories than any French General—goes to the absurd length of saying that, if Gambetta had not appointed him, the Army of the East might "perhaps" have been victorious. His anger is especially shown at the distinction drawn by Gambetta between the high and low clergy. The haughty prelate professes to know no such line of demarcation, and to recognise in the humblest bearer of holy orders the equal of the highest prince of the Church. The curés to whom Gambetta appeals probably know the difference, and a serious movement of adhesion to him has been made by the lower clergy in the Gironde. The Bishop, sleeping for a moment like Homer, tires at length of reasoning, and thus falls back upon his real stronghold, dogma:—"Our fraternity is the only real fraternity, our God is the true God, and yours is nothing." This is almost literally a reproduction of the old illustration—"Orthodoxy is my doxy; and heterodoxy is another man's doxy." In conclusion, the Bishop, with evident distaste for the moderate Republic now *de facto* existing, says France has enough with one, and does not want another Republic with Gambetta for President. He begs M. Gambetta to "receive the expression of all the sentiments which a colleague has the honour to offer him." This is an academic phrase for saying that he wishes to be as impolite as possible without being rude.

The *Tribune* of Bordeaux contains an address of a certain number of priests to M. Gambetta, who assure him that they accept with *empressment* the programme which he has put forth, though the time has not yet come when they can venture to do so openly. They say:—

"We will continue under cover of the anonymous the struggle which you have indicated until we attain the success for which we hope without attacking the cardinal principles of the Church. We will show—1, the necessity for France of a national Church; 2,

we will draw up a plan for the constitution of this Church which will have the essential quality of being in sympathy with the State, and as being, consequently, in complete harmony with modern society; more liberal than the 'civil constitution' of the clergy; that first stage in the principles of '89 of which we are the heirs. Our Church, then, will not be a *Constitution Civile* of the clergy, but a national Church—separated from the State, free, independent of the Pope, whose position will be recognised as that which belonged to him in the times of Christianity. This Church will thus prepare the way for that fusion which is so desirable between all societies of Christians. You demand instruction without the Church—ordinary teaching in the school, religious teaching in the Church—as a free-thinker. You admit that religion is an indispensable social element, maintaining rightly that its position should be secured to it. Unfortunately, that position has been lost for more than half a century. Since then she has ceased to be free, but has allowed herself to be dragged like a slave at the mercy of political influences, and, above all, of a foreign Prince—the Pope. Hence religion does not make French citizens, but Roman citizens—an additional reason why it should be banished from the schools."

Whether or not this does actually emanate from the *bas clergé*, by whom it professes to have been written, but who are afraid to put their names to so revolutionary a document, it is said there can be no doubt that the desire to which it gives expression is one very generally entertained among a liberal class of Catholics, whose numbers are constantly increasing, and who believe in the possibility of adapting the Church to which they are still attached, but from which recent events especially have alienated them, to the requirements of the age. Altogether, the cause of secular education is decidedly gaining ground in France.

MUSIC.

ALL that needs to be said about the performance of "Robert le Diable" at the Royal Italian Opera, yesterday week, amounts to a protest against bringing forward Meyerbeer's great works without needful preparation and adequate resources. That the public like their bustle and show is indisputable, but a *mise-en-scène* is not enough. Art stands for something in such a matter. There were some redeeming features in the performance, notably the *Arie* of Mdlle. Titiens; but, as this character is sufficiently familiar, we will not dwell upon its merits. "Il Trovatore" was repeated last Saturday night; and "Don Pasquale" was put upon the stage on Monday for the purpose of enabling Mdlle. Marimon to appear as Norina—a part quite suited to her means. The lady was very successful in winning good opinions from a large house; and it must be granted that she sang in brilliant style throughout, but particularly in the opening cavatina and the finale. Her acting manifested the lack of polish and of careful elaboration which has been noticeable all along. Correct in outline, it needed those minute touches which mark the consummate artist. These may come, however, when Mdlle. Marimon is familiar with the work she essayed for the first time. Signor Fancelli was a moderate Ernesto, Signor Mendioroz an acceptable Malatesta, and Signor Borella a very good Don Pasquale. "Il Flauto Magico" attracted a large audience on Tuesday. Wednesday was devoted to "Lucio Borgia," Thursday to "Don Pasquale," and to-night the season will terminate with a performance of "Der Freischütz."

The Mendelssohn selections at the Crystal Palace last Saturday were the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the published fragments of "Loreley," the soloists being Madame Sherrington and Miss José Sherrington. All the orchestral portions had a very fine rendering, and obtained much applause. The overture, "Wedding March," and "Funeral March" won most favour, the last-named "mirthful tragedy" having to be repeated. Madame Sherrington injured the "Ave Maria" of "Loreley" by a most inartistic cadence; *per contra*, she sang the finale with spirit and effect. Other attractions at this concert were Sullivan's overture to "The Sapphire Necklace," Gounod's new saltarello, and some songs contributed by Mr. Vernon Rigby.

The programme of last Monday's Popular Concert in St. James's Hall comprised a selection from the works of Beethoven. It began with the sixth quartet of op. 18, and included the "Waldstein" sonata, the trio for strings in G major (op. 9), and the sonata for violin and piano in A (op. 12). These are all well-known works in the "Waldstein" excepted Beethoven's early style, and they call for no special observation. Mr. Hallé played in both sonatas after his best manner, and the "strings" were perfect. Mr. Maybrick introduced songs by Gounod, Bennett, and Mendelssohn respectively, and had the advantage of Mr. Zerbini's excellent accompaniment.

A new cantata, entitled "Placidia, the Christian Martyr," was introduced at a concert given at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. It is the work of Mr. W. Carter, a pianist of some repute, who will do well to curb the ambition which led him to seek other honours. There is nothing in "Placidia" which warrants our giving Mr. Carter any encouragement to persevere in the higher walks of composition. A thousand musicians in England are able to write as good a thing. What a mercy it is that they don't! A large chorus, and organ, and some soloists (including Madame Sherrington and Mr. Lloyd) were Mr. Carter's executive forces.

The second Oratorio Concert took place in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, and attracted a very crowded audience, as is usually the case when "Elijah" is the work to be performed. Mr. Sims Reeves was announced to sing the tenor airs, and the great artist's name, no doubt, exerted its wonted influence; but, unfortunately, hoarseness prevented his appearance. Mr. Reeves has been about the provinces lately, and exposure to inclement weather worked its customary effect upon his abnormally sensitive throat. His place was taken by Mr. Raynham, and, "what a falling off was there!" The other principals were Madame de Wilhorst, Miss Poyntz, Miss Elton, Miss Severn, and Herr Stockhausen, who sang "Elijah's" music for the first time in England. Under these circumstances it was especially regrettable that his voice was far from being in good order, and materially affected what would otherwise have been a fine performance. Herr Stockhausen, nevertheless, obtained much applause. Madame de Wilhorst sang with her customary intelligence, and Miss Elton was effective in the contralto airs. Some of the choruses were given in exceptionally good style; best of all, perhaps, being "Thanks be to God," which "went" splendidly—better than we ever remember to have heard it. The next concert will be a Christmas performance of "The Messiah."

THE DINNER IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, which was to have taken place, on the 12th inst., at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador, has been postponed, on account of the protracted illness of the Prince of Wales, until the early part of next year, when the precise date will be duly announced.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.—The number of *Food, Water, and Air* for this month contains an article on the adulteration of coffee. It shows that while of thirty-four samples examined some years ago no less than thirty-one were adulterated, of eighteen samples now reported upon five only were adulterated; that, while in the former case the adulterants consisted of chicory, roasted corn, beans, and burnt sugar, or blackjack, in the present instance chicory only was met with. These results show a very great improvement in the state in which ground coffee is now sold to the public, and prove that in this article, at all events, adulteration has much declined. The report contains the following exceedingly simple directions for detecting the adulteration of coffee:—"If, on opening the package the contents are caked or show any disposition to cake, chicory is present. If on adding a few drops of cold water to a grain or two of the suspected article the water becomes almost immediately of a brown colour, chicory is surely contained in it. If, further, on touching the particles which have been wetted with water and spread out on a slip of glass with the point of a needle, some are found which are non-resisting, soft, and yielding, the sample is adulterated. Lastly, the presence of chicory is immediately revealed by the great difference in the forms of the cells as seen under the microscope, these being in the case of coffee coherent and angular, and in that of chicory rounded and vesicular. The differences are so marked that, once seen, they can never be forgotten."

MR. LOWE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MR. LOWE, in distributing the prizes at the annual soirée of the *Hilfss Mechanics' Institute*, on Monday evening, spoke at considerable length on the subject of primary education. The right hon. gentleman said that he had never altered his opinion that in promoting denominational education the Government made a great and gross mistake. The Education Act had, however, taken "a great deal of the virus out of denominational schools;" they were now made, for the first time, what are called public elementary schools; and the practical question we have now to consider is this: Is it better that children shall be taught in denominational schools, or not be taught at all? When we have brought into the schools "the lost sheep of the house of Israel"—the children who are not now in schools—then, Mr. Lowe thinks, would be time to fight out the battle of denominationalism. Mr. Lowe also touched upon secondary education, and deprecated the payment by Government of large salaries to professors at universities, who did little or no work in teaching the student. Those who actually did the work ought, he thought, to receive the salaries. After referring to the condition of Ireland, and contending that there was no occasion to despair of its future, Mr. Lowe spoke of Sir Charles Dilke's recent criticisms upon the Royal household and the private conduct of the Queen. The right hon. gentleman said:—

"It happens that I am the person upon whom it devolves to answer for the department which administers the Civil List, and, for myself, I shall throw no obstacle in the way of a most searching investigation to any member of Parliament who may demand it in the proper manner, or to any member of Parliament who may see fit to bring it forward in the proper quarter. Of course, it is very easy to come before an audience not versed in the matters to be brought before them, and to create cheers by reading over a list of the quaint officers of the Royal household which had been handed down from reign to reign for centuries past. It is very easy to make strong, rash, and, I will say, unfounded statements before an audience in which no one was prepared to dispute the truth of those statements, or to make any reply. I submit that when such charges are to be deliberately made before an audience as he has recently made, they ought only to be uttered after due notice of the same, so that information may be received from the Ministers of the Crown on those matters. If a man will go to Newcastle and Chelsea to make charges against the Queen and the Government, I have to go somewhere else to answer those charges. I say it is the wrong way for such important matters to be considered. In the proper place I shall be prepared to answer that gentleman's charges. One thing more on this question I must mention, and I am almost ashamed to mention it. It is the statement that the Queen has never paid income tax. I say I am almost ashamed to take notice of such an observation—unfounded, as it seems to me—for everyone who knows what the Queen is will be able to acquit her without a moment's consideration. The Queen is no stranger in public—is no novice in government. She has for four-and-thirty years reigned over us, and maintained during that time a high, honourable, and stainless character."

"Three cheers for the Queen" were here called for, and given heartily and enthusiastically, most of the people standing. "God Save the Queen" was then taken up and vigorously sung. Mr. Lowe then proceeded to say:—

"I really feel ashamed to say what I am going to say—that is, that I have every reason to believe that all the promises made by the Queen have been fulfilled, together with the one that she made to pay the income tax. I state to you (being a person from whom such statement would come with proper official authority) that her Majesty has paid the income tax—I am not going into details—and that the sums thus paid by her Majesty since the year 1842, when the promise was made, are to be counted in hundreds of thousands. I have selected that as a simple instance, and if the honourable gentleman in question should bring it forward in the House I shall be most happy to give the fullest explanation, and I have no doubt the country will be satisfied, as in other things, that the Queen in her office has been high and honourable; that her Majesty has been true to herself, and the worthy representative of all true English people."

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE POET COWPER.—It is proposed to erect a memorial to William Cowper, the poet, in the church of his birthplace, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, of which his father was Rector. The Rectory House, where Cowper was born, has long since been rebuilt, but "Cowper's Well" still exists in the garden, and is the only relic of the poet's life now left in Berkhampstead. The Rector of Berkhampstead, Lord Brownlow (the patron of the living), and Mr. William Longman have taken the work of raising a memorial in hand, and hope to be supported alike by Englishmen and Americans in general, as well as by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It is proposed that the memorial shall be an east window immediately over the grave of the poet's father and mother, in the recently-restored parish church. Those who are inclined to help in this praiseworthy object are requested to communicate either with the Rector, Great Berkhampstead, or with Mr. William Longman, Paternoster-row.

SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—Three men, named Turner, Murphy, and Howard, the only survivors of the crew of twenty-five and two passengers on board the *Nonpareil*, which was lately wrecked on her voyage from Bombay to Quebec, who have arrived at North Shields, give distressing accounts of the shipwreck and their sufferings. The ship was caught in a terrific gale when she became unmanageable, and the crew worked at the pumps until almost exhausted. At midnight the vessel lurched heavily, and the captain shouted, "Look out, she is over." She immediately fell over, throwing the crew and passengers into the sea. Their cries for help were most piteous. Ten of the crew seized portions of the vessel, but were gradually washed away and drowned. Turner, Murphy and Howard, after being dragged down, rose to the surface, and with great difficulty got on the fore-house, where they remained seven days and nights, suffering great hardships, having no food nor water, except two fishes. At the end of seven days they were picked up almost in a dying condition by an American schooner, and taken to Martinique.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives an account of a massacre which took place at Los Angeles, California, on Oct. 24. The victims were some unoffending Chinamen, the executioners were some "warm-hearted and impulsive" Irishmen, assisted by some Mexicans. It seems that, owing to an impression that the houses inhabited by the Chinamen were filled with gold, a mob collected in front of a store belonging to one of them named Yo-Hing, with the object of plundering it. The Chinamen barricaded the building, shots were fired, and an American was killed. Then commenced the work of pillage and murder. The mob forced an entrance, four Chinamen were shot dead, seven or eight were wounded, and seventeen were taken and hanged. The following description of the hanging of the first victim will show how the executions were conducted:—"Weng-Chin, a merchant, was the first victim of hanging. He was led through the streets by two lusty Irishmen, who were cheered on by a crowd of men and boys, most of Irish and Mexican birth. Several times the unfortunate Chinaman faltered or attempted to extricate himself from the two brutes who were leading him, when a half-drunken Mexican in his immediate rear would plunge the point of a large dirk-knife into his back. This, of course, accelerated his speed, but never a syllable fell from his mouth. Arriving at the eastern gate of Fortification, the Irishman got upon his shoulders and jumped upon them, breaking his collar-bone. What with shots, stabs, strangulation, and other modes of civilized torture, the victim was 'bitched up' for dead, and the crowd gave vent to their savage delight in demoniac yells and a jargon which too plainly denoted their Hibernal nationality." One torturers 4000 dollars, in gold to let him go. His pockets were immediately cut and ransacked, a pistol-shot mutilated one side of his face "dreadfully," and he, too, was "stretched up" with cheers. Another wretched man was jerked up with great force against the beam, and the operation repeated until his head was broken in a way we cannot describe. Three Chinamen, one a youth of about fifteen years old, picked up at random, and innocent of even a knowledge of the disturbance, were hanged in the same brutal manner. Hardly a word escaped them; but the younger one said, as the rope was being placed round his neck, "Me no 'fraid to die; me velly good 'On the side of a wagon" struggled hard for their lives. One managed to lay hold of the rope, upon which two Irishmen beat his hands with clubs and pistols till he released his hold and fell into a "hanging position." The Irishmen then blazed away at him with bullets, and so put an end to his existence.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.—Lord Chesterfield, who had been suffering from typhoid fever for several days, and who was one of the distinguished visitors lately assembled at Scarborough on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died on Friday week. The Right Hon. George Philip Cecil Arthur Stanhope, seventh Earl of Chesterfield, of Chesterfield, in Nottinghamshire, hereditary governor of Retford School and Captain in the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, was born Sept. 28, 1831, so that he had only just completed his fortieth year. He was the only son of George, the sixth Earl, by his marriage with the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Forester, eldest daughter of Cecil, first Lord Forester. He was educated at Eton, and for a few years held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, from which he retired as Lieutenant. He was a magistrate for Nottinghamshire, and represented the southern division of that county in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1860 down to 1866, when his father's death and his consequent accession to the title removed him to the Upper House. As his Lordship was never married, the title devolves on a cousin, Mr. George Philip Stanhope, who, according to "Lodge's Peerage," is the only surviving son of the late Captain Charles George Stanhope, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, by Jane, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Galbraith, and who now becomes eighth Earl of Chesterfield. His Lordship, who was born in November, 1822, was formerly Lieutenant in his father's old regiment.

GENERAL SIR JAMES Y. SCARLETT, G.C.B.—The intelligence of the death of Sir James Yorke Scarlett, which occurred on Wednesday evening, will be received with general regret. The gallant officer, who was a son of the first Lord Abinger, was born in 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At nineteen years of age he entered the 18th Hussars as a Cornet, became Lieutenant in the Carabiniers in 1821, Captain in 1825, Major in the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1830, Lieutenant-Colonel 1840, Colonel 1851, Major-General 1854, and Lieutenant-General 1862. During the Russian War General Scarlett commanded the heavy brigade at Balaklava. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth and Commandant of the south-western district in 1857, and Adjutant-General to the Forces three years afterwards. From 1855 to 1870 he was the deceased, who for some years had been Colonel of the 40th Middlesex Volunteers and of the 3rd Lancashire Rifles, was in command at Aldershot. He was heir presumptive to the barony of Abinger, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Medjidie, and a D.L. and a J.P. for Lancashire. General Scarlett was created a K.C.B. in 1855, and received the grand cross of the same order in 1869. From 1837 to 1840 he represented Guildford in the Conservative interest, and at the first election which succeeded the enfranchisement of Burnley, in 1868, he unsuccessfully contested that borough against Mr. Shaw, the present member. In 1835 he was married to Charlotte Anne, second daughter and coheir of the late Colonel Hargreaves, of Bank Hall, Burnley, where he died on Wednesday evening, after two or three days' illness, at the age of seventy-two.

ADMIRAL SIR W. RAMSAY, K.C.B.—The death is announced of Admiral Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., in his seventy-fifth year. Admiral Ramsay entered the Navy at the age of thirteen, was present at the Battle of Navarino, and during the Crimean War commanded the Hogue in the Baltic. He was the author of the article on "Seamanship" in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." During his residence in Edinburgh, where he died, he has taken an active interest in many of the city's philanthropic institutions.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY TINNEY, Q.C.—This once celebrated lawyer, the contemporary of Brougham and Campbell, died, on the 30th ult., at his residence, Snowdenham, Torquay, at the ripe age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Tinney took high honours at Oxford, and was in due course elected a Fellow of his college (Oriel). He was called to the Bar in 1811, and was made a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1829. He was eminent as a real-property lawyer, and was one of the Real Property Commissioners with Lord Campbell. It is a strong testimony to the high legal and personal estimation in which he was held that he was (though himself a staunch Conservative) appointed to a vacant Mastership in Chancery by a Whig Government. On the abolition of the Masters' offices he retired with a pension of £2500 a year. He will be lamented not only by a large circle of attached personal friends, but by the many who had profited by his open-handed liberality in matters of charity. His wife (a daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hume) survives him. He leaves no issue.

THE VERY REV. CANON ROCK.—We have to record the decease of a well-known Roman Catholic dignitary and learned archaeologist, the Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D.D., one of the Canons of the Titular Chapter of the Cathedral of Southwark. Born in the year 1799, he was a native of Liverpool. He received his early education at the College of St. Edmund, at Old Hall, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, and completed his divinity course at the English College at Rome. Having been admitted into holy orders, he served what was then known as "the London Mission" for some two or three years, at the end of which he became domestic chaplain to the then Lord Shrewsbury, with whom he resided for many years at Alton Towers. In 1840 he was appointed priest in charge of the Roman Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Faringdon, Berks, on the property of the Throckmortons. In 1852, soon after the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, he was nominated one of the first members of the new cathedral "Chapter" of Southwark; and two years later his love of books led him to give up his country charge and establish himself in the vicinity of London. He was the author of a large number of publications, including "The Church of Our Fathers," as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, with dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England in the Earliest Ages of Christianity; a work on the Irish Church, entitled "Did the Early Church in Ireland acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy?" Both of these works naturally deal extensively with the national ecclesiastical antiquities of our own country and of the sister island. He wrote, also, "A Vindication of Transubstantiation," "The Mystic Crown of Mary" (the latter in verse), and other smaller works of a similar nature. But the book by which his name will be longest remembered is his "Hierurgia; or, an Exposition of the Sacrifice of the Mass," in which he illustrates the various ceremonies which are used in the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Oriental Christians, not only by written evidences, but also from paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions found in the Catacombs of Rome and in other places, and belonging to the earlier ages of the faith. In 1862 Dr. Rock, as a member of the committee, took a very active part in carrying out the objects of the special loan exhibition of mediæval works of art the South Kensington Museum, and he contributed to the official catalogue an article illustrative of the ecclesiastical vestments, embroideries, &c., there exhibited. For the last few years of his life he resided at Kensington, and his counsel and advice were often sought, and never sought in vain, by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum and the managers of art exhibitions.

THE DUBLIN ASSIZE COMMISSION was reopened on Wednesday, and a true bill was found by the grand jury against Kelly for firing at constables Mullen and Grimes, when Talbot was murdered.

PROPOSED MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL FOR HACKNEY.—The noble building lately used by the London Orphan Asylum, at Clapton, being now unoccupied, a movement has been set on foot for the establishment of a large middle-class school for boys and girls. It is calculated that a thousand children could be educated in this building, and there seems little doubt that the neighbourhood would supply scholars enough to render the success of the scheme complete. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed was the founder of the asylum, and his son, Mr. C. Reed, as member for the borough, presided, on Monday, at a meeting held to secure the property for educational purposes. The Rev. W. Rogers and the Rev. W. Jowitt, of the Finsbury Middle-Class School, are also supporters of the project.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

The first meeting of the session was held on Monday, at the rooms, 8, Adelphi-terrace—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. The honorary secretary, Captain F. Petrie, announced the election of the following new members:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Trower, the Dean of Carlisle; Rev. J. G. Wood, F.R.S.; Messrs. W. Fitzwilliam, Rev. J. M. P.; A. Coote, J. Houldsworth, G. Dock, J. Nelson, and Major J. B. Smith; Messrs. A. Edwards, T. Franklyn, T. Gorman, R. Phayre, Aubrey Price, J. Savile, P. Strutt, H. Warleigh, B. Whitelock, and S. Whitmore. Also a large number of works presented by the Royal and other societies in England and America. After which Mr. Cooper read his paper on "The Serpent Myths of Ancient Egypt." He began by stating that while much had been done for the elucidation of the Ophiology of India, Greece, and Rome by many most able scholars, yet the serpent myths of Egypt—the oldest, most abundant, and best preserved of them all—had been but little attended to since the time of Champollion and Wilkinson. On the Continent, it is true that MM. Pierret, Brugsch, and Lenormant had published a few isolated papers upon parts of the legends of hieroglyphy, but these had never been translated into English, and even the originals were but little known. He then described the three serpents peculiar to Egypt, two of which were objects of worship, and with one or other of which all the ideographic theology of Egypt was involved. This portion of the paper was exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as it was the result of a careful examination of the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic writings in the Egyptian papyri, and also the works of every known author, both ancient and modern, who had written on the subject. Mr. Cooper then gave a careful résumé of the Egyptian Ritual of the Dead, of which the most perfect copy is at Turin, a work which may be traced back to the First Dynasty, but the final chapters of which were added as late as the period of the Ethiopian Conquest of Egypt in the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, 665 B.C. He concluded by stating that the results of his examination of the subject proved that in the Egyptian mythology were preserved, in a corrupted form, many doctrines which were amongst those of revealed religion; also there was a belief in a monstrous evil being, typically represented as a serpent, whose office it was to accuse the righteous, oppose the Supreme Deity, Ra, and devour the wicked. After referring to various other deductions, he concluded—Thus, then, for a time we roll back the papyrus on which is inscribed the story of the serpent Apophis; ask we, Why the Father of mankind has permitted these records to contain, amid so many errors, much to testify of prophetic and spiritual truth? Seek then the answer in the words of the Apostle of the Gentiles, "God left not himself without witness in the world," that even by the light of nature, "all the world might become guilty before Him," and might in the fulness of time be saved by His Son, who is God over all, the victor over the great dragon, the old serpent, for ever and evermore.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Titcomb drew attention to the serpent symbolism existing amongst the rude tribes of North America; and a large Egyptian drawing from a tomb was exhibited.

Mr. Rassam and Dr. Pritchard described the various serpents of India, and the Rev. G. Henslow those found in a fossil state.

In regard to the character in which Moses wrote the first Books of the Old Testament, Mr. S. M. Drach gave valuable evidence, both traditional and other, that it was in the alphabetic character; and the Rev. S. Wainwright referred to the internal evidence there was confirmatory thereof.

After a few remarks by the Revs. C. Graham, T. Gorman, and C. Row, and Dr. Fraser, it was stated that the Bishop of Gloucester would have been present to take part in the discussion, but was unavoidably prevented.

The next meeting was announced for Jan. 8.

THE LONDON POLICE COURTS.

DANGEROUS EXPLOSIVES.—At Bow-street, on Monday, Mr. Henry Gladstone, manufacturer of ammunition, of Marsh-lane, Greenwich, was summoned before Sir Thomas Henry for keeping on his premises 7800 lb. of explosive compounds in excess of the quantity permitted by his license. Mr. Poland, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, stated that the proceedings were taken under the Gunpowder Act of 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., cap. 139). This Act empowered the Government to appoint inspectors from time to time to visit such manufactories as the defendant's for the purpose of ascertaining if the conditions of the license were being fulfilled. The license granted to Mr. Gladstone, dated in October last, authorised him to keep only 500 lb. of explosive composition and 150 lb. of gunpowder on his premises at one time; but it would be shown that when Capt. Majendie visited the place, on Nov. 30, he discovered about 780,000 chassapots cartridges, containing explosive compounds and gunpowder greatly in excess of the quantity allowed by his license; and there could be no doubt, from what came under the inspector's observation, that the dangerous process of taking these cartridges to pieces, and separating the gunpowder from the lead, probably for the purpose of utilising both, had been going on to a very large extent. It was presumed that the cartridges were no longer wanted, owing to the termination of the war; but it was obvious that this mode of dealing with them within one hundred yards of a dwelling-house was likely to be attended with serious consequences, and was altogether in contravention of defendant's license. These facts were stated in evidence by Captain Majendie, who, in cross-examination by Mr. Keeble, counsel for the defendant, stated that he received every attention from Mr. Sargeant, the manager of the works, and there was no attempt whatever to conceal any of the facts from him. He was informed that the cartridges had not been there for more than a week, and that there had been no work of any kind going on upon the premises for some months past, and witness admitted that there was no work in actual process when he visited the premises. In answer to the charge, it was urged that the boxes of cartridges, which were originally manufactured by the defendant for a Birmingham

house, for the French war, had been returned upon his hands, and were for some time kept in a barge upon the river. They had been deposited at the warehouse for the purpose of ultimate disposal as speedily as possible, and it was hoped that an infringement of the Act, which was accidental rather than intentional—arising out of the dilemma in which defendant found himself placed—would be leniently dealt with, especially as Mr. Gladstone had held a license for many years and had never been complained of before. A sacrifice of £500, besides the much heavier loss which the defendant had already sustained, would be almost ruinous. Sir T. Henry said the Act of Parliament had been no doubt violated, and, besides the penalties incurred, the whole of the property was forfeited to the Crown, with whom the responsibility of removing it must now rest. The pecuniary penalty was reduced to the nominal sum of £1.

CRUEL KINDNESS.—At Guildhall, on Monday, Edward Edwards, a cabdriver, badge 9032, was charged before Sir Robert W. Carden with being drunk on his cab. John Barry, 290, said that about five o'clock on Saturday evening he saw the defendant on aansom cab in St. Andrew's-street, Holborn, utterly incapable of taking care of either the cab or himself. He took them to the station-house, and the inspector directed the cab to be taken to the green-yard. The defendant had no money on him when searched. The defendant said that he took a gentleman up in Fleet-street to go to King's-cross, and on the way he handed him up a bottle with something white in it, and told him to drink, for it was something that would warm him. He drank and found it very strong, but could not tell what it was. He recollected nothing afterwards until he was at the station-house. When he was bailed out he felt very ill and went to the hospital, and the surgeon wanted him to stay there; but he would not, as he preferred going home. He had been very ill ever since, and had to pay the green-yard fees and the hire of the cab from Saturday. Sir Robert W. Carden said he wished he had the "gentleman" before him, and he would see if he could not punish him. There could be no doubt that he had drugged the defendant in order to cheat him of his fare. He would therefore discharge defendant, in the hope that he would not accept drink from "gentlemen" in future.

Sir Robert W. Carden acknowledged the receipt of 10s. from Mr. Fitch, the sergeant-at-mace of the Lord Mayor's Court, for the poor-box, being the fees paid to the jury of that court on Saturday.

A BARONET'S SON CHARGED WITH FRAUD.—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, Michael David Sibbald Scott, aged twenty-two, of 20, Ryder-street, St. James's, was taken before Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., in the custody of Detective-Sergeant Bull, charged with obtaining £300 worth of jewellery by false pretences. Mr. St. John Wortner conducted the prosecution, and Mr. George Lewis defended. On Nov. 28 the defendant went to the shop of Mr. Frodsham, watchmaker and jeweller, Gracechurch-street, and purchased two gold watches, value £50 each, which it was represented he was to give away as prizes for races. He bought a third watch, value 100 guineas, for himself, and he also purchased a watch-chain and two diamond rings. On the previous day a Mr. Price, whom Mr. Frodsham had known before, called and said he was about to introduce a customer to him, and that he was a son of Sir Sibbald Scott; that he had an income of £3000 allowed him by his father, and that he had also something like £7000 a year from his mother. Mr. Price told the prosecutor that the young gentleman would call next day, and in anticipation of the visit he gave him as a reference Mr. Elliott, a solicitor. Mr. Frodsham, finding the reference satisfactory, supplied the goods selected by the defendant next day, and the defendant gave him two bills for £150 each—one payable in two and the other in four months. Subsequently, however, he ascertained that some of the goods he had sold to the defendant, instead of being used for the purposes represented, had been pledged, and he then obtained a warrant against the defendant. Mr. Wortner stated that the defendant had obtained further goods from jewellers at the West-End, which were also pledged, and that the representations as to his means were untrue. He added that, before the case was concluded, the defendant would probably not stand alone in the dock. An offer, he continued to say, had been made to pay the amount of the goods, but that offer could not be accepted unless with the consent of the Court. Mr. Frodsham, replying to Mr. Lewis, said the defendant, when he called, simply said he supposed Mr. Price had told him who he was, and did not himself make any representations as to his income. He, however, said he wanted two of the watches to give away as prizes. Mr. Lewis said that Sir Sibbald Scott was ready to state that he would have paid for the goods, and that he had told the defendant he would pay his debts. Mr. Lewis further said that the defendant's father had paid £5000 on his behalf during the past twelvemonth. The magistrate remanded the prisoner, and declined to admit him to bail. The man Price, named above, was charged on Wednesday with participating in the alleged fraud, and also remanded.

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—Cornelius Reardon was charged, at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with threatening to murder his wife with a life-preserver. The wife, a stout, healthy-looking woman, presented a singular contrast to the prisoner, who had a very starved appearance and only one eye. The prosecutrix deposed that, on the afternoon of Friday week, while ironing in her kitchen, her husband came in with a life-preserver in his hand and threatened to smash her head in with it. He also used other threatening language to her, and said he would murder her. She had been married fourteen years to him, and all that time he had never supplied her with money to keep either herself or her children. She had a shop. Her husband was a miser, and would not live with her, but had separated himself from her and lived in the coal-cellar of the house. The wife, who had given her evidence with some volubility and appearance of spite, here stopped, and the prisoner said, "Have you done, for I want to tell the magistrate the truth?" He then said that his wife struck him with a flat-iron, and was a very violent woman. She was illing one

of the children at the time in question. Stancombe, a warrant officer of the court, who took the prisoner in charge, said that the wife was a very violent woman, well known to the police for her quarrelling disposition. She had repeatedly assaulted her husband, and the loss of one of his eyes was due to her violence. Mr. Hannay considered that this altered the case materially, and thought that the wife, having been in the house with her husband every day since the threats, and not suffered any hurt, had not much to fear. He discharged the prisoner.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—At Worship-street, on Monday, James Kyle, described as a sub-contractor; John Kyle and James Kyle, his sons, were charged before Mr. Hannay with having been concerned together in setting fire to a house in the Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, and furniture therein, with intent to defraud the County Fire Insurance Company. The fire occurred about three o'clock on Sunday morning, when the younger prisoner gave the alarm at the fire station in Kingsland. On arriving three rooms were found to be in flames in several different places, and a great part of the furniture had been broken up and saturated with pitch and oil, and placed about the room. The beds had also been built up against the walls, and materials for igniting them placed between. Cupboards and other portions of the woodwork had been torn down, and the drawers filled with firewood, resin, and tar, as well as paraffin oil, to make it burn speedily. It would appear, however, that the alarm was given too soon, and resulted in discovery. The prisoners resided in the house, and stated that they knew nothing about the fire. They were remanded for a week.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named Richard Cox, a dock labourer, living in Spitalfields, is in custody charged with committing a murderous outrage upon his wife. The woman asked her husband for some money, and, after abusing her for some time, he struck her a violent blow on the right eye. She went to bed, and two days afterwards she was so ill that the parish doctor was sent for, and he ordered her removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On Wednesday her condition became so critical that Mr. Hannay, the Worship-street police magistrate, went to the hospital; but the woman was unconscious, and all efforts to rouse her were unavailing. The blow she received was, it is stated, of such tremendous violence as to burst the eyeball and fracture the bones around. The nose is also broken; and the cartilages have had to be divided to relieve the sufferer. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

THE HERTFORD IRISH ESTATES.—The Irish Court of Common Pleas delivered judgment in the case of "Wallace v. Seymour" on Monday. The action was one of ejectment, brought by Sir Richard Wallace against Sir Hamilton Seymour to recover the Irish estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, worth about £50,000 a year. The point at issue was whether a codicil to a will of the late Marquis revoked in favour of Sir R. Wallace the bequest to Sir Hamilton Seymour contained in the body of the will. The case had been tried at Belfast Assizes, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The Court of Common Pleas unanimously decided on upholding the verdict of the Court below. They held that the codicil did not revoke the bequest of the real and personal estates to Sir Hamilton Seymour made in the body of the will, and confirmed the verdict for the defendant.

THE DOVER ELECTION RIOTS.—At the Dover Police Court, on Monday, James Verral, William Grey, Ernest Drinebier, Stephen Oliver, William Thompson, James Sutton (who did not appear), Charles Lambert, and Newman Cunningham were charged with having, on Nov. 25, unlawfully assembled to disturb the peace and create a riot. Mr. G. Lewis, who appeared for the prosecution, briefly stated the facts of the case, remarking that the riot occurred on the day of the declaration of the poll, and he should ask for a remand after he had produced the evidence. There was every probability that in the course of a week they would be prepared to prosecute. Lydia Morley, a barmaid at the Dover Castle Hotel, proved the damage done to the building, which was estimated at £50. Mr. George Adamson, proprietor of the Royal Hotel, deposed that the mob had smashed his windows because he had voted for Mr. Jessel. Mr. Barnett, the unsuccessful candidate, was passing when the first attack was made, and he went out and remonstrated with that gentleman against the proceedings of the crowd. Mr. Barnett made no effort to stop the proceedings, but merely waved his hat. The damage was estimated at £50. Mrs. Martha Stokes proved that the damage done to the Antwerp Hotel exceeded £10, and denied that there were bags of flour or hot cinders thrown out of the windows to incite the mob. Mr. Henry Green, a special constable, recognised Drinebier as throwing stones at the Antwerp. Several other police-constables recognised the other prisoners as the persons who threw stones at the Chronicle office and the Royal Hotel. Upon the application of Mr. Lewis, the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next, several being admitted to bail. Prescott, who was charged with assaulting the police on the same night, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Mr. Lewis stated that next week he hoped to bring before the Bench several persons who, although they did not take part in the disturbance, were yet prime movers in it.

THE THAMES FORESHORE.—An action brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by Earl Spencer against the conservators of the Thames to establish his claim to certain portions of the "foreshore" near the London Rowing Club boat-house at Putney, was decided on Monday, after a three-days' trial. The question was as to a causeway, or raised pathway, made within the last five years by the conservators from the London Rowing Club boat-house to the river. The club boat-

house is on the land side of the towing-path, which was made by the conservators, and runs along the shore above high-water mark, and the path, or causeway, runs across and intersects the towing-path. The Earl, as lord of the manor, claimed the foreshore, and complained of the making of the causeway as an infringement on his rights. The conservators, on the other hand, claimed the foreshore as theirs by reason of us r, especially with reference to the making of the towing-path. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, after explaining the law of the case, said it certainly appeared that whoever it was wanted to do anything on the shore applied, not to the lord of the manor, but to the conservators. During the long series of years in which these acts have been committed the lord had never interfered. It was a great pity, his Lordship said, people would sleep upon their rights, and then, after a long lapse of years, awake to assert them against others who had so long exercised them, for then questions were raised which it was very difficult to determine. The jury found, after a brief consideration, in favour of the conservators, the Corporation.

ROBBERY BY "SLEIGHT OF HAND."—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Simon Larros, twenty-seven, a native of Morocco, was charged with stealing, on Nov. 16, a 500-franc piece, five Spanish gold Isabella pieces, three German gold double-Frederic pieces, other foreign coins and £20 in money, the property of Mr. Phineas Hands, money-changer, of Charing-cross station. The prisoner was also charged with stealing, on Nov. 20, £20 in money from the same prosecutor. Mr. Morten (instructed by Mr. Copp) prosecuted; Mr. T. Beard defended. At about eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th ult., the prisoner visited the prosecutor's shop and asked to be shown some foreign coins. He accordingly inspected several, and ultimately bought some and also a diamond ring, paying altogether £20. While in the shop he asked to be shown an Australian sovereign, when the prosecutor took a bowl of sovereigns from the window and placed a handful on the counter; the prisoner scrutinised them, but declined then to purchase one, and upon leaving the shop promised to call on the Monday following. After the prisoner had left the prosecutor missed the valuable gold coins mentioned in the first count of the indictment and also twenty-six sovereigns. The prosecutor made preparations to detect the prisoner in case he should return on Monday and attempt to repeat the theft. He marked ninety-five sovereigns and ten half-sovereigns, and placed them in a bowl. On Monday the prisoner returned and entered into conversation, when the prosecutor reminded him of his wishing to purchase an Australian sovereign, and then took the bowl containing the marked sovereigns from the window and placed a handful before the prisoner; he took a pile in his right hand, and by sleight of hand, while directing the prosecutor's attention to some on the counter, slipped those in his hand into the pocket of an Inverness cape he was wearing. Upon observing this the prosecutor gave a signal to his clerk to call a police-constable, and the prisoner was taken into custody in the shop. Upon being searched, nineteen marked sovereigns and two marked half-sovereigns were found in the right-hand pocket of his cloak. The defence set up was identical with a statement which the prisoner made on being taken into custody—viz., that he had given five Spanish doubloons in exchange for the money alleged to have been stolen. This defence, of course, imputed perjury to the prosecutor and his clerk, who both swore positively that no doubloons had passed at all between them. The jury found the prisoner guilty. The learned Judge, after commenting upon the scandalous defence which the prisoner had set up, sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and ordered that the expenses of the prosecution be paid, and compensation not exceeding £100 be made, to the prosecutor for his loss, out of other moneys found in the possession of the prisoner.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. B. WHITEHEAD, Lime house, shipowner.
BANKRUPT.—H. HUNT, Stratford and Bow, manufacturer of vegetable oil, varnish, and grease—J. HARRISON, Silly Oak, secretary to a gaslight company—J. LEAKE, Tottenham, shoemaker—G. PHILIP, Hanwell, brickmaker—E. THOMAS, Bristol, attorney.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. WATT, sen., Laurence-kirk, mac-on—J. ANDERSON, Largs, Italian warehouseman—J. MACNAB, Edinburgh, commission agent.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—C. H. COGHAN, South-wark-street, Borough, cigar importer.
BANKRUPT.—H. B. BARNHAM, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park—G. CLAYDON, Kingsland-road, boot and shoe maker—C. DOWNES, St. John's-wood, civil engineer—G. VITTA, Stafford, upholsterer—J. B. FAKTHING and T. SMITH, Kingston-upon-Hull, seed-crushers—S. GIBSON, Manchester, beer retailer—J. HURRY, Whiteley, farmer—J. SHAW, Elland, dyer—E. WEBB, Sutton Courtney, cattle-dealer.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. AUCKLAND, Forres, coach-builder—F. DUNDAS, Dundas Castle—W. HASTIE, Edinburgh, wine merchant—J. LEE, Jedburgh, solicitor—D. ROBERTSON, Knocknole, farmer—G. SWANSON, Pultney-town, superintendent of police.



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Handkerchiefs, Half Price.
Were 1s. 2 and 3 guineas dozen; now
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Very best silk Repps, very best Wool Repps.
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The New Diagonal Twills and Soft Cordes, and Fancy Dresses of
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STARCH.
Exclusively used in the Royal Laundry;
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It is the finest starch ever used.
Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority.
Beware of spurious imitations.

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THE GREAT REMEDY of the Day is
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few
dozes will cure all incipient cases.
Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy
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KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
Impure blood, no matter how caused, is the foundation
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PILLS, which effectually cleanse the vital fluid from all im-
purities. They strengthen all the organs and restore impaired
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Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines,
at 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

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and OINTMENT.
DEBILITY—CONSUMPTION.
The alterative and tonic properties of these noble remedies are
particularly invaluable in checking those fatal diseases.
Whilst taking the pills the patient should rub the Ointment
thoroughly upon the back and chest.

SMALLPOX, FEVERS, and SKIN
DISEASES.
The predisposition to be prevented by LAMPOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE. Agreeable, vitalizing, and invigorating.
Its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it
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cases of accident and emergency annually. CONTRIBUTIONS
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BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES,
Clapham-rise (Instituted 1861).
Patroness—H.B.H. the Princess of WALES.
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Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.,
51, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross.
This Institution extends its operations to all parts of the
United Kingdom. It provides for those afflicted with incurable
disease a home for life, with every comfort and medical
attendance.
Patients are admitted and annuities of £20 are obtained by
elections. No person under 20 years of age nor of the pauper
class is eligible.
Full particulars and the necessary forms may be procured
from the Secretary.
DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly
solicited.
Offices, 73, Cheapside, E.C. EDWARD WEAVER, Sec.

ROYAL HOSPITAL for INCURABLES,
West-hill, Putney-heath, S.W.—This Charity is in
URGENT NEED of increased SUPPORT, in carrying on its
extensive operations.
There are 133 inmates and 273 pensioners—total, 411.
In all these cases the benefit is for life.
Upwards of 30 approved candidates are waiting election.
This Institution extends its operations to all parts of the
institution, the board expends from year to year upon volun-
tary contributions, the reserve fund not supplying more than
one-twentieth of the annual revenue.
Persons subscribing at least half a guinea annually, or five
guineas at one time, are Governors, and are entitled to votes in
proportion to the amount.
Orders payable to the Secretary, J. Poulter, by whom sub-
scriptions will be thankfully received and all information
promptly supplied.
No. 1, Poultry, E.C. FREDERIC ANDREW, Secretary.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—DONATIONS are most ur-
gently NEEDED, to meet the current expenses of this Charity.
Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital, by
the Treasurer, Edward Knifield, Esq.; by the Secretary; and by
Mr. J. W. Goodif, Clerk to the Committee.
Gower-street, September, 1871. H. J. KILLY, R.N., Secretary

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The "Globe" says:—
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Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids
we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."
Sold, in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets, labelled,
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Makers of Epps's glycerine Jujubes, for Coughs, Throat, Voice

THE LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, for
the reception of every form of Contagious Fever, has no
endowment, and is the only Institution in London for the
treatment of patients who are not paupers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be gratefully re-
ceived by Messrs. Dimdale and Co., 30, Cornhill; Messrs.
Drummond, Charing-cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand;
Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; and by the Secretary, at the Hos-
pital, Liverpool-road, Islington.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS,
REFUGES, &c.
President—Earl of SHAFTESBURY.
Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.

Open all the year.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—A very earnest
Appeal for Funds has become necessary to carry on the work of
instruction and succour afforded by this Institution.
The year's statistics show 1300 children under instruction;
257 placed out; a large attendance in the adult classes; 4188 men
and women of character passed through the Refuge; 1345
placed out; 47,000 persons attended the Ragged Church services;
45 servants clothed and sent to domestic service. Altogether,
60,000 persons benefited during the year, at a cost of £3500, con-
tributed by voluntary contributions.
DONATIONS thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs.
Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Ransom and Co.,
Fleet-street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street, E.C.; the collector,
Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 17, Berners-street, W.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-
road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recom-
mendation. FUNDS urgently needed.
JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho-
square (established 1842), for the Reception of Patients
from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this
National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and
suffering woman in the land.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom,
Bouverie, and Co. HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR
DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park. The Com-
mittee earnestly APPEAL for FUNDS in support of the exten-
sive operations of this Institution. The Hospital is entirely
dependent on voluntary support. 203,000 Patients have been
received by the Charity since its commencement, in 1848.
Treasurer—Henry Tucker, Esq., 30, Gresham-street.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
HENRY SEWELL, Hon. Sec.
WILLIAM JONES, Sec.
Office, 24, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 48
and 49, Great Ormond-st., W.C., and Cromwell House,
Highgate.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.
The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.
Bankers—Williams, Descon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoares, Messrs.
Herries. SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.—Patron, his
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
This Society was established in the year 1804 for the purpose
of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.
The number of patients assisted by this Society to Midsummer
last was 57,137. Within the last three years more than 450
letters have been sent to the clergy of the poorer districts in
London for distribution among their parishioners.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received
by the bankers, Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street, E.C.; the collector,
Mr. Geo. Henry Leah, jun., 73, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,
W.; and by the Secretary, at No. 27, Great James-street,
Bedford-row, W.C.
By order, WM. MOSELEY TAYLER, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC
HOSPITAL, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.
The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent
APPEAL for AID to meet current expenses. Annual sub-
scriptions are especially solicited.
An average of 95,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received
annually.
T. MOSELEY, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL,
Caledonian-road, N.—The New Ward, lately opened,
cannot be fully occupied for WANT OF FUNDS. Bankers—
Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.; and Messrs. Barnett and
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EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for
CHILDREN, Ratcliffe-cross. Instituted 1853.

Her Grace the Dowager-Duchess of Beaufort.
Her Ladyship the Dowager-Marchioness of Lansdowne.
Mrs. Edward Marjoribanks.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Honorable Lord Haymer.
Chairman of the Board of Management—T. Scrutton, Esq.
Treasurer—E. S. Norris, Esq.
Bankers—The Alliance Bank, Bartholomew-lane; Messrs.
Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Dimdale, Fowler, Barnard,
and Co., Cornhill.
This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contri-
butions, possessing no endowment of any kind whatever. It
extends its aid to the women and suffering children of the poor
in the east end of London; none but children are admitted as
in-patients, the women being treated as out-patients. No fee
is charged, advice and medicine being supplied absolutely free.
Since the opening of the Hospital in 1853, 14,243 have been
treated, 13,105 of these being women out-patients and 1137
children in-patients. The increasing demands upon the Charity
averaging from 25 to 30 new applicants daily necessitate the
building of a Hospital which shall bear some proportion to the
requirements of those for whom the Committee are labouring
to provide.
Full particulars and the necessary forms for admission by